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# ***Daily Report***

## **East Asia**

**FBIS-EAS-88-067**

**Thursday**

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## Japan

### **JSP Leader To Meet Soviet Leader Gorbachev** *OW070535 Tokyo KYODO in English 0508 GMT* 7 Apr 88

[Text] Tokyo, April 7 KYODO—The Japan Socialist Party will send a delegation to the Soviet Union next month for talks with General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev and other Soviet leaders, party officials said Thursday.

The delegation, led by JSP Chairwoman Takako Doi, will leave for Moscow on May 4 and hold talks with Gorbachev 2 days later.

Doi's talks with Gorbachev are expected to center on promotion of strategic nuclear arms cuts being discussed between Moscow and Washington, withdrawal of Soviet troops from Afghanistan, Sino-Soviet relations, and other international issues.

Doi will also exchange frank views with Gorbachev on four northern Japanese islands the Soviet Union seized after World War II and has never returned to Japanese rule, the officials said.

While in Moscow until May 12, the delegation will have regular consultations with the Soviet Communist Party.

The JSP's Central Executive Committee also approved former Chairman Masashi Ishibashi's visit to Moscow to attend an international symposium to be held there April 20-21, sponsored by "PRAVDA," the official paper of the Soviet party.

### **Activities of Venezuelan President Lusinchi**

#### **Meets With Takesita** *OW061459 Tokyo KYODO in English 1215 GMT* 6 Apr 88

[Text] Tokyo, April 6 KYODO—Venezuelan President Jaime Lusinchi called on the United States, the Soviet Union and Cuba not to interfere in conflicts in Central America, including those in Nicaragua and Panama.

Lusinchi made the appeal in an hour-long meeting with Japanese Prime Minister Noboru Takeshita at the government guesthouse in Tokyo, Japanese officials said.

The president arrived in Tokyo on Tuesday for a four-day state visit on the occasion of the 50th anniversary of diplomatic relations between the two countries.

He singled out the United States, the Soviet Union and Cuba and said Venezuela is opposed to any unilateral external interference in Central American affairs. Lusinchi described as a dictatorship the Panamanian Government of Gen. Manuel Noriega and said Venezuela has no intention of recognizing it, the officials said.

He also sought Japanese cooperation in helping to bring democracy to Panama.

Noriega, Panama's de facto ruler since 1983, has weathered growing U.S. pressure to oust him in addition to economic sanctions which followed his indictment on drug charges in Florida in February.

The Japanese officials said Takeshita agreed to Venezuela's principle of self-determination and noninterference in domestic affairs concerning Central American problems.

Lusinchi said the four-member Contadora Group which is trying to bring peace to Central America also has an organization to consult with the European Community on economic cooperation.

The president said he hopes to have such an arrangement with Japan, the officials said.

He said delayed social and economic development is behind Central American problems and sought expanded economic cooperation from Japan.

Takeshita said Japan plans to extend economic assistance to Latin American countries by recycling its huge trade surpluses, the officials said.

Earlier in the day, Lusinchi met Emperor Hirohito at the Imperial Palace for more than 20 minutes.

The Venezuelan president is the first foreign dignitary to have met the emperor since he underwent intestinal bypass surgery last September.

#### **Wants Strengthened Relations** *OW070609 Tokyo KYODO in English 0534 GMT* 7 Apr 88

[Text] Tokyo, April 7 KYODO—Venezuelan President Jaime Lusinchi attended a luncheon hosted by Prime Minister Noboru Takeshita at his official residence Thursday and said relations between the two countries should be further strengthened.

Lusinchi, who arrived Tuesday for a 5-day state visit, described as highly significant Japanese support for Venezuela's efforts to bring peace to Central America as a member of the Contadora Group.

He said Venezuela and Japan this year are celebrating the 50th anniversary of the establishment of their diplomatic relations.

"I sincerely hope that exchanges with Japan will develop and diversify in a form desirable for both countries," he said.

Takeshita said his government will try to strengthen economic relations between the two countries for the mutual benefit of both nations.

Japanese and Venezuelan Foreign Ministers Sosuke Uno and German Nava Carrillo signed an agreement Wednesday to promote bilateral technology cooperation.

Japan under the agreement will accept trainees from Venezuela and provide equipment and send experts to that country.

#### **Expects Increased Economic Ties**

*OW071001 Tokyo KYODO in English 0857 GMT  
7 Apr 88*

[Text] Tokyo, April 7 KYODO—Venezuelan President Jaime Lusinchi said Thursday he hopes and expects Venezuela and Japan will strengthen their economic relations in the future.

Speaking with reporters at the Japan Press Club following a series of talks on international and bilateral matters with Japanese leaders, Lusinchi said Caracas and Tokyo have developed economic relations in such a way that Venezuela supplies much of Japan's iron ore and aluminum while providing the latter with a market for its industrial goods.

He said he was satisfied with his talks with Japanese leaders, which ranged from economic and financial matters to scientific and cultural exchanges.

Lusinchi said government would welcome and support foreign capital investment and added that Venezuela would meet its responsibility in repaying debts totaling 34 billion dollars.

The Venezuelan president said his country, which is a member of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC), always wants oil prices and oil production levels to be advantageous and beneficial to the international community.

He also said he was opposed to U.S. intervention in Panama out of respect for national sovereignty, but he acknowledged the need to reform Panamanian politics.

Lusinchi arrived in Tokyo on Tuesday as the first Venezuelan head of state to visit Japan since the two countries established diplomatic relations in 1938.

During his stay in Tokyo, he met Emperor Hirohito, Prime Minister Noboru Takeshita and other Japanese leaders. He will leave for Venezuela on Saturday after visiting the ancient Japanese city of Kyoto.

#### **Technology Accord Signed**

*OW070037 Tokyo KYODO in English 0002 GMT  
7 Apr 88*

[Text] Tokyo, April 7 KYODO—Japan and Venezuela Wednesday signed an agreement here to promote bilateral technology cooperation.

Foreign Minister Sosuke Uno and his Venezuelan counterpart German Nava Carrillo signed the pact at the government guesthouse in the presence of Prime Minister Noboru Takeshita and Venezuelan President Jaime Lusinchi.

Under the pact, Japan will accept trainees from Venezuela and will provide equipment and send experts to Venezuela.

#### **Diet Members Condemn Iraq Chemical Weapon Use**

*OW070601 Tokyo KYODO in English 0537 GMT  
7 Apr 88*

[Text] Tokyo, April 7 KYODO—A group of Japanese Diet members promoting friendship with Iran held a meeting Thursday and adopted a statement denouncing Iraq for allegedly using chemical weapons in the Iran-Iraq war.

The Dietmen's League for Japan-Iran Friendship, led by former Education Minister Masayuki Fujio said it is horrified to hear that many civilians were killed or wounded by Iraqi chemical arms in mid-March.

More than 10,000 Iranian and Iraqi civilians were reportedly killed or wounded by the Iraqi attacks.

The league urged Iran and Iraq to stop fighting and cited a U.S. Security Council resolution to that effect, a league spokesman said.

#### **Emergency Aid To Be Extended To Burma**

*OW070759 Tokyo KYODO in English 0744 GMT  
7 Apr 88*

[Text] Tokyo, April 7 KYODO—Japan will extend emergency aid of 17.3 million yen in medicines and blankets to Burma, where serious damage was caused by a fire last month, the Foreign Ministry said Thursday.

The fire broke out in Lashio in the eastern state of Shan on March 20, killing 134 people, burning down about 2,000 houses and affecting 15,400 people.

Ministry officials said the gift will be extended through the Japan International Cooperation Agency.

**LDP Committee To Consider Foreign Workers**  
*OW061035 Tokyo KYODO in English 1025 GMT  
6 Apr 88*

[Text] Tokyo, April 6 KYODO—The ruling Liberal Democratic Party set up a special committee Wednesday to discuss problems of allowing more foreign workers into Japan's labor market, LDP officials said.

The committee, headed by former Labor Minister Akira Ono, is made up of three panels on foreign workers within the LDP's foreign affairs, judicial affairs and labor divisions, the officials said.

The panels had been studying the matter since February.

Japan allows foreigners with special skills such as physicians, lawyers, university professors, language teachers and chefs to enter the country to work, but bans foreigners from engaging in manual labor.

There has been a large influx of foreigners seeking to work illegally in Japan in recent years amid the yen's appreciation against the U.S. dollar and other currencies.

Illegal foreign workers doubled to 11,307 in 1987 from the 1985 figure and was up 3,176 or 39.1 percent over 1986, according to a report released by the Justice Ministry in March.

### Mongolia

**Tsahilgaan Delegation at WPC Meeting**  
*OW060916 Ulaanbaatar International Service  
in English 0910 GMT 1 Apr 88*

[Text] A Mongolian delegation led by Chairman of the Mongolian Peace Committee Tsahilgaan took part in an enlarged meeting of the Presidium of the World Peace Council held recently in Prague, Czechoslovakia. Together with representatives of peace and antiwar movements and organizations of Asian and Pacific countries, the Mongolian delegation exchanged views on multilateral and bilateral relations and cooperation and agreed upon to join efforts in the cause to remove the nuclear war danger.

The meeting participants noted the need to strengthen the positive tendencies and encouraging atmosphere developed [word indistinct] in the signing of the Soviet-American INF treaty and step up the efforts of all nations in making subsequent moves towards eliminating nuclear weapons.

**Dugersuren Receives Bulgarian Ambassador**  
*OW061348 Ulaanbaatar International Service  
in English 0910 GMT 5 Apr 88*

[Text] Mongolian Foreign Minister Dugersuren has met Bulgarian Ambassador to Mongolia Baev at the latter's request. The ambassador has informed in details the outcome of the recent Sofia meeting of the Warsaw treaty foreign ministers.

Mongolian Foreign Minister Dugersuren highly assessed the outcome of the Sofia meeting. The meeting communique (?and) the appeal to the NATO countries and all participants of the conference on European Security and Cooperation were a proof of the Warsaw treaty countries' attitude to strengthen the positive tendencies that have emerged in international relations as a result of the new way of political thinking and after the signing of the Soviet-American INF treaty, said the minister.

### North Korea

**Sigur Remarks on 'Democratization' Assailed**  
*SK071006 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1000 GMT  
7 Apr 88*

[Text] Pyongyang April 7 (KCNA)—[Gaston] Sigur, assistant secretary for the East Asian and Pacific affairs of the U.S. State Department, who had been to South Korea, prattled Tuesday that South Korea "achieved a democratic progress" through "national harmony" and the relations between the United States and the puppets are so good as to be satisfactory.

His utterances fully reveal the brigandish intention of the U.S. imperialist aggressors to cover up the traitor No Tae-u's "power" robbery with a veil of "democracy" and keep their colonial rule through the military dictators.

By clamouring about "democratic progress" in South Korea, he is trying to threaten the opposition parties and democratic forces to put around their necks the noose of "national harmony", help the bandits of the "Democratic Justice Party", a gangster party of No Tae-u, prevail in the "National Assembly elections" and step up the "two Koreas" plot through the singlehanded sponsorship of the Olympic games so as to maintain the safety of the colonial rule of U.S. imperialism.

This was made clearer when Sigur said the aggressive "Team Spirit 88" joint manoeuvres verified the "security commitments" and were timely held before the Olympic games, talking about relations between the United States and the puppets.

**Papers Condemn South, U.S. River Exercise**  
*SK070517 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0509 GMT*  
7 Apr 88

[Text] Pyongyang April 7 (KCNA)—NODONG SINMUN and MINJU CHOSON today lash out at the large-scale joint river-crossing exercise staged by the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets on April 5.

A signed commentary of NODONG SINMUN says:

Now, the U.S. imperialists and the puppets are openly crying that the "Team Spirit" maneuvers "reached the highest tide" with the joint river-crossing operation and, ridiculously enough, they are advertising that it was for checking someone's "surprise attack". This brings into bolder relief the aggressive and offensive nature of the war game. The offensive operation exercises under topographical conditions similar to those of the northern half of the Republic with its long coastlines and many rivers and mountains are unthinkable apart from the scheme to invade the North. More ill-boding is that the U.S. imperialists are staging such joint operations in lingering dusk at early dawn with the mobilisation of different services and arms. This suggests that the U.S. imperialists and the puppets intend to make a surprise attack on us from the sky, land and sea, changing the landing and river-crossing spots, while staging the war exercises as an annual function. When we recall the fact that the U.S. imperialists ignited a war in Korea at early dawn when all people were asleep by instigating the puppets over 30 years ago, there is no need of further argument about the grave nature of the "Team Spirit" war game aimed at a surprise attack.

If the U.S. imperialists and the puppets hope to get something in igniting another war, it is a mistake.

We want peace and do not want war, but, if the enemy dare pounce upon us, we will fight to defend the socialist homeland and the gains of the revolution and deal a thousand-fold retaliatory blow to the aggressors.

**South's Measures To 'Control' Elections Scored**  
*SK070447 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0440 GMT*  
7 Apr 88

[Text] Pyongyang April 7 (KCNA)—The South Korean puppet Ministry of Justice called a "meeting of chief public procurators" from all parts of South Korea on April 4 and discussed a "control measure" for the "National Assembly elections," according to a report.

The puppet minister of justice told them to "take all necessary measures to control election offences" and uproot election violence, crying that there is a "trend of ignoring law" in the influential quarters.

His outcries mean to prevent activities of the opposition parties and the democratic forces by means of intensifying suppression on the plea of "control" and force arbitrary election frauds with power and violence.

The No Tae-u group scheme to turn the "National Assembly" into their lady-in-waiting by putting down the opposition forces and people and faking up "victory of candidates of the Democratic Justice Party" at any cost in the "National Assembly elections."

**VNS Deplores Politicization of Olympics**  
*SK070912 (Clandestine) Voice of National Salvation*  
*in Korean to South Korea 0300 GMT 6 Apr 88*

[From the "Feature" program talk by Ko Il-chol: "Insidious Aims Behind the 1988 Olympics"]

[Text] An examination of Olympic history shows two sets of history: one modern and one ancient. The ancient Olympics began in 876 BC and finished in 303 BC, after 293 events. The modern Olympics, which began in Athens in 1896 when 13 countries participated in the first event, have continued up until the present—that is, the 1988 Olympics. During these periods, the Olympics have passed through literally stormy ups and downs, sometimes falling victim to insidious political purposes sought by some countries.

As is widely known, the objective and ideals of the Olympics are essentially to cultivate a sound body and spirit in people that constitute the foundation of amateur athletics, and through the Olympiad to promote friendship and peace among all peoples of the world. However, the original spirit and objective of the Olympics as such have recently disappeared without a trace, and politics have been allowed to meddle in them and reduce them to a victim of commercialism.

In other words, some imperialist countries have put the Olympics to a bad use for insidious political purposes. There are countless examples of how the Olympics have been put to a bad use for insidious political purposes.

Even without citing other examples, an examination of the process of how the 1988 Olympics were awarded to Seoul is more than enough to prove this point.

From the start, the choice of venue for the 1988 Olympics demonstrates that the political nature of the Olympics had been used for insidious political purposes. This is because South Korea, which was chosen as the venue for the 1988 Olympics, is not only a U.S. colony and military base, but also a dark land of the 20th century where, with the establishment of a fascist system by the military dictators who have usurped power through the massacre of the masses, barbarous acts of slaughtering the masses are openly being undertaken. As a result, it has also been reduced to a political wasteland and a living hell where even the last vestige of freedom and democracy has been mercilessly trampled underfoot.

What is more, South Korea, which has been reduced to a nuclear armory, the largest in the Far East, is a very dangerous place, one in which no one knows when a war will break out again due to the U.S. imperialists' war maneuvers. Hosting the Olympics in such a place may be unprecedented in the history of the Olympics, in view of the sacred Olympic ideals and their goal. Such being the case, not only our popular masses but also the whole world (?strongly) demand that the venue for the Olympics be moved elsewhere.

This notwithstanding, the No Tae-u ring, running counter to the sacred Olympics, has obtained the right to host the Olympics. This is not at all an appropriate decision in view of the ideals that the Olympics represent, and in view of international public opinion.

Now, the question is what objective behind the Olympics the No Tae-u seeks to achieve. Simply put, the No Tae-u ring seeks to raise its own popularity, to realize its wild ambitions to stay in pro-U.S. fascist dictatorial power longer; to make South Korea, a U.S. colony, appear to be an independent country; to perpetuate national division; and to fabricate two Koreas.

Motivated by this very objective, the No Tae-u ring has justified its fascist suppression of the people under the pretext of the Olympics. It has also openly encouraged North-South confrontation under the slogans of the Olympics.

More often than not, they absurdly blame the North by saying that they anticipate armed infiltration and provocation from the North with the approach of the Olympic games, thereby inspiring North-South confrontation. For example, the United States and the No Tae-u group, under the pretext of preparing for an emergency, have brought in additional highly effective ammunition. They have also deployed U.S. naval vessels in the East, West, and South Seas on a regular basis, and have been carrying out the criminal "Team Spirit" military exercises.

That the United States and the No Tae-u ring slander the North under the auspices of the Olympic games, and that they accelerate the buildup of military strength and war preparations, reveal their very dangerous scheme to provide an excuse for a provocation against the North and to start a new war of aggression at the expense of the Olympic games.

Due to the criminal maneuvers of the United States and the No Tae-u ring, which are abusing the Olympics for their impure political and military motives, confrontation between North and South has become extremely strained, and the situation on the Korean peninsula has reached a critical stage. This makes the perpetual division of the country and the nation a lasting one, and it casts an even darker shadow on the future of reunification.

Also, under the pretext of successfully hosting the Olympic games, the No Tae-u ring is bestially suppressing the students and the patriotic masses of all walks of life who have launched a struggle for independence, democracy, and reunification. More often than not, they rave about maintaining order and security for the Olympics; they ruthlessly suppress the students who have launched a just struggle, and brand them communist sympathizers and left-leaning forces; and they wage a fascist offensive against the opposition, democratic forces. The so-called maintenance of order and security which they rave about in connection with the Olympics is designed to shift the blame onto the opposition forces and the North for the social unrest prevailing in this land, and to justify suppression under this pretext.

In this land, under the pretext of social stability and the maintenance of order, suppressive commotions are being intensified, plainclothes and uniformed police are being deployed at all key points in the streets, and people are constantly being arrested.

It is quite natural that many peace-loving people of the world who highly value the sound development of sports and the Olympics should oppose Seoul's hosting of the Olympic games, and also desire that the Olympics be cohosted by the North and South. We should resolutely check the criminal attempts of the United States and the No Tae-u ring to employ the Olympics as a means of suppressing the people, prolonging the dictatorship, and provoking a new war and division.

The Olympic games should not be abused for an impure political purpose. Our masses will never tolerate the criminal maneuvers of the United States and the No Tae-u ring in attempting to abuse the sacred international sports festival for their impure political purpose, and they should struggle against them to the finish.

#### **CPRF Denounces No Tae-u's 'War Fever'**

*SK071013 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1007 GMT  
7 Apr 88*

[Text] Pyongyang April 7 (KCNA)—The Secretariat of the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland in its Information No. 456 dated April 6 censures the No Tae-u group of inciting North-South confrontation and war fever against us.

Recalling that the traitor No Tae-u showed up at the puppet air force military academy and the puppet army military academy and uttered words inciting North-South confrontation and aggravating tensions, making much ado about someone's "military adventure and provocation", the information says:

By clamouring about "provocation and threat" from the North, the South Korean puppets try to conceal the aggressive nature and danger of the "Team Spirit" war exercises and invent a pretext for shifting the blame for a war onto us after igniting it first.

Vociferating about the non-existent "threat from the North" and "provocation", they also intend to divert the attention of the people elsewhere and use the forthcoming "National Assembly elections" in favour of strengthening the military fascist dictatorial system.

Although the No Tae-u group attempts to justify its war rackets, realise their design for northward invasion and bridge over its internal crisis, hurling slanders at us, it will invite greater denunciation and rejection from the people at home and abroad.

**CPRF Body Discusses Joint Conference Plan**  
*SK071038 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1025 GMT*  
7 Apr 88

[Text] Pyongyang April 7 (KCNA)—The Secretariat of the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland Thursday arranged a meeting at the People's Palace of Culture to report matters concerning the proposal for the convocation of a North-South joint conference.

Addressing the meeting, Chon Kum-chol, director of the secretariat of the committee, explained the purport of the proposal. He said it is, first of all, to turn the situation on the Korean peninsula this year at any cost in favor of peace in the country and its peaceful reunification.

He said the South Korean people who declared their resolution to fight it out for the establishment of a democratic government, regarding the No Tae-u "regime" as illegal, might rise up in a massive resistance when the forthcoming "National Assembly elections" are marred by frauds or when they are awakened to the falsity of the "commitments" of the traitor or when the probe into the truth of the Kwangju incident and its solution remain in obscurity, and the confrontation between the democratic forces and the forces in power might be led to an extreme phase when the puppet authorities intensify repression.

At the same time, with the further exposure of the deep involvement of No Tae-u in the illicit accumulation of fortunes by Chon Kyong-hwan, the fortune piling through shady channels by the traitor himself will be dragged into a brighter light, touching off a fiercer struggle of the people against it, he said.

He further said:

If an acute political crisis is created in South Korea by the afore-said factors, the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets might commit whatever rash act, while bringing the situation to the highest pitch of strain.

The "Team Spirit 88" joint manoeuvres of the U.S. imperialists and their stooges and the single-handed hosting of the Olympic games also will carry the North-South relations to the worst phase.

The purport of the proposal for the convocation of a North-South joint conference, the director of the secretariat said, is next to solve the problems pending between the North and the South by pooling the will of the people of all strata as well as the authorities.

This proposal is not one unacceptable to the South Korean authorities, he declared, and went on:

They have gone off into rare hysterics in the saber-rattling and anti-DPRK smear campaign, failing to send an official reply to this date. This is a premeditated act to throw hurdles in the way of the convocation of a North-South joint conference.

Judging from the fact that the chairman of the South Korean Social Democratic Party accepted the proposal for this conference in principle some time ago and South Korean students proposed North-South students' talks, there is in South Korea a growing trend of affirmatively approaching our proposal for North-South dialogue and, when this trend gains strength, the South Korean authorities would have no alternative but to respond to our new proposal.

We will in the future, too, make sustained efforts with patience for the realisation of the North-South joint conference and continue to follow the stand of the South Korean authorities, particularly the attitude of the South Korean political parties, organisations and people of all strata towards the proposal for the conference.

**Christians' Letter Calls for Peninsular Peace**  
*SK070511 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0459 GMT*  
7 Apr 88

[Text] Pyongyang April 7 (KCNA)—The Central Committee of the Korean Christians Federation sent a letter on April 6 to the Christian organizations in all countries of the world in connection with the unsavoury moves in the South Korean Christian circles on the threshold of the "world Christian consultative meeting for peace on the Korean peninsula" to be held in Incheon, South Korea.

The letter says:

The South Korean Council of Christian Churches held its 37th general meeting and adopted a "Declaration of Christian churches on the nation's reunification and peace", which expresses firm support to the three principles of national reunification, independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity and decided to recommend to the authorities of the North and the South to create an atmosphere of trust on the Korean peninsula, to withdraw all nuclear weapons, to replace the armistice agreement concluded between the DPRK and the United States with a peace agreement, to adopt a non-aggression declaration between the North and the South of Korea and to abolish all diplomatic agreements and treaties contrary to national interests, and declared

that this would be submitted to the "world Christian consultative meeting for peace on the Korean peninsula" slated at Incheon at the end of April.

This is a voice of apostle which fully accords with our Christian creed of justice and peace, love and unity.

But, the chairman of the "Methodist Presbyterian church" of South Korea and other 200 or more Christians called "leaders of ordinary believers" on March 26 framed up a so-called "joint measure committee of the ordinary believers of all religious orders" and declared that it would launch activities against the declaration of the South Korean Council of Christian Churches, branding it as an "assertion of some pastors" sympathizing with the North's "strategy for communizing South Korea."

What is more serious is the fact that the behaviour of some believers called "leaders of ordinary believers" in South Korea is manipulated behind the scene by the South Korean authorities.

The South Korean authorities, afraid of the declaration of the South Korean Council of Christian Churches being diffused as part of the world Christian movement in case the declaration is recognized at the "world Christian consultative meeting for peace on the Korean peninsula", are resorting to a base offensive against innovative believers in a bid to prevent it.

The Central Committee of the Korean Christians Federation expresses the hope that the Christian organizations of all countries of the world who are deeply interested in peace on the Korean peninsula and its peaceful reunification, remaining faithful to their noble mission, will not overlook the South Korean authorities' wanton interference in the South Korean Christian church circles.

We also express the belief that the Christian organizations of the world will extend firm solidarity with the righteous activities of the South Korean Council of Christian Churches for national reunification and peace and take measures to sternly condemn the back-stage manipulators for encouraging the "leaders of ordinary believers".

**Seoul Students Tack Up North University Posters**  
*SK070522 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0514 GMT*  
7 Apr 88

[Text] Pyongyang April 7 (KCNA)—Students of Seoul University on April 6 pasted up wall newspapers containing the letters sent by Kim Il-Song University in support of the proposal of the General Student Council of Seoul University to hold talks between student representatives of the North and the South, according to a radio report from Seoul.

The wall newspapers respectively titled "Letter to the general student council of Seoul University in the name of the Student Committee of Kim Il-song University"

and "Letter to the president of Seoul University in the name of Pak Kwan-o, president of Kim Il-song University" appeared in front of the student hall in the campus at around 1 in the afternoon that day.

This shows how strong are the patriotic stand and will of the students of Seoul University to open together with the students of the North the door of national reunification, the nation's cherished desire, undertaking the main role in the reunification movement in South Korea

The letters published through the wall newspapers evoked an excited response from the students.

More than 3,000 students of Seoul University held an inaugural meeting of the newly formed general student council at the campus plaza at around 2 in the afternoon.

30 odd opposition figures including Paek Ki-wan were reportedly invited there.

At the meeting the students said that "the present 'government' has no genuine will to achieve reunification" and demanded that the fascist clique "abolish the 'National Security Law' barring free debate of reunification and make public all materials on the North."

At the meeting Chon Sang-un, chairman of the General Student Council, said he would strive in the future to turn the student movement into a "movement to accelerate North-South reunification".

After the meeting the students began a demonstration, shouting the slogan "Repeal the national security law".

They waged a stone-hurling battle with the tear-gas firing fascist police.

#### **Burundi Information Minister Pays Visit**

##### **Meets With Kim Il-song**

*SK030919 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0910 GMT*  
3 Apr 88

[Text] Pyongyang April 3 (KCNA)—The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song received today the Burundi Government information delegation headed by Frederic Ngenzebuhoro, minister of information of the Republic of Burundi, on a visit to Korea.

Present there were Kim Chung-nin, chairman of the DPRK Information Committee, and Kim Yong-yong, vice-minister of foreign affairs.

The head of the delegation conveyed to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song a personal letter of Pierre Buyoya, president of the Republic of Burundi.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song conversed with the guests in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

The guests presented a gift to him.

**Sends Message to Kim Il-song**

*SK070452 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0445 GMT  
7 Apr 88*

[Text] Pyongyang April 7 (KCNA)—The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, received a message of thanks from Frederic Ngenzebuhoro, minister of information of the Republic of Burundi, leaving Korea on April 5.

The Burundi people express full support to the efforts of Your Excellency President Kim Il-song for the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea, the message says.

The message expresses the hope that fair and realistic proposals advanced by his excellency President Kim Il-song, the great leader, in his New Year address for 1988 for the reunification question of the country would be successfully realised.

It heartily wishes his excellency president, a great man, good health and long life for a new victory of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea on his 76th birthday.

**Thanks Kim Chong-il**

*SK070459 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0450 GMT  
7 Apr 88*

[Text] Pyongyang April 7 (KCNA)—The dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il received a message of thanks from Frederic Ngenzebuhoro, minister of information of the Republic of Burundi, leaving Korea on April 5.

My visit to the beautiful Democratic People's Republic of Korea convinced me that the industrious Korean people have achieved big success under the wise guidance of his excellency President Kim Il-song, the great leader, the message says, and adds:

The Burundi people firmly support Comrade Kim Chong-il's cause of the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

An agreement on cooperation in the field of information will bear a good fruit in the interests of our two peoples.

**Kim Il-song Receives New Indonesian Envoy**  
*SK071045 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1036 GMT  
7 Apr 88*

[Text] Pyongyang April 7 (KCNA)—The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, today received credentials from Sanaji, new ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of Indonesia to Korea.

Present on the occasion were Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Kim Yong-nam and officials of the Indonesian Embassy in Pyongyang.

President Kim Il-song conversed with him after receiving the credentials.

**Yi Chong-ok Meets New Bulgarian Ambassador**  
*SK070503 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0458 GMT  
7 Apr 88*

[Text] Pyongyang April 7 (KCNA)—Vice-President Yi Chong-ok met and had a conversation with Petur Danailov, newly-appointed Bulgarian ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Korea, who paid a courtesy call on him on April 6.

Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Yi In-kyu was on hand.

**Workers Mark Hungarian Liberation Anniversary**  
*SK071015 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1011 GMT  
7 Apr 88*

[Text] Pyongyang April 7 (KCNA)—A meeting was held at the Kim Chong-tae electric locomotive complex on April 6 on the occasion of the 43rd anniversary of the Hungarian liberation.

It was attended by personages concerned and employees of the complex.

Hungarian Ambassador to Korea Janos Taraba and his embassy officials were present on invitation.

Speeches were made there.

**Yi Kun-mo Speaks at Art Festival Opening**  
*SK071030 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1021 GMT  
7 Apr 88*

[Text] Pyongyang April 7 (KCNA)—The sixth "April Spring Friendship Art Festival" opened in Pyongyang on April 7.

The festival which has been annually held in Pyongyang from 1982 under the slogan "For independence, friendship and peace!" is a traditional international art function and a significant friendship stage of world literary men and artists who love justice and peace and value friendship and unity.

Participating in the festival are many art troupes and acrobatic groups formed with winners at international competitions and well-known actors and actresses from many countries of the five continents and Korean artists overseas.

Yi Kun-mo, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and premier of the Administration Council, made a congratulatory speech at the opening ceremony. We rejoice over

the fact that the "April Spring Friendship Art Festival" has been developed on a grander scale and on a higher level year after year amid deep concern and with active cooperation of the governments, literary and art circles and broad strata of people of many friendly countries and we are confident that the festival, this year, too, will bear good fruits to live up to the expectation of the Korean people and world people.

Delegates from different countries made speeches at the ceremony.

**Chongnyon Official Leads Congratulatory Group**  
*SK061322 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1100 GMT*  
6 Apr 88

[Text] Pyongyang April 6 (KCNA)—The congratulatory group of Koreans in Japan for the celebration of April 15 arrived here today. It is led by Pak Chae-no, vice-chairman of the Central Standing Committee of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan.

The congratulatory group was met at the airport by Vice-Premier Chong Chun-ki and other officials.

**Daily Marks Anniversary of WHO's Founding**  
*SK071023 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1016 GMT*  
7 Apr 88

[Text] Pyongyang April 7 (KCNA)—NODONG SINMUN today dedicates an article to the 40th anniversary of the foundation of the World Health Organisation (April 7, 1948).

Noting that over the past 40 years WHO Has fought against all phenomena bringing famine, poverty and diseases on the global scale in accordance with its programme, the author of the article says:

As a member of WHO, our country is making positive efforts to strengthen and develop its work.

A session of the World Health Organization Regional Committee for South East Asia and the seventh meeting of the ministers of health of South-East Asian countries which were held in Pyongyang in September last year marked important occasions in developing health service, protecting the people's life and promoting their health and further strengthening the bonds of friendship, solidarity and cooperation among those countries in this field.

A Southeast Asian regional meeting of WHO on the primary health care was held in 1983.

Some time ago, the WHO collaborating centre in gerontology and geriatrics was inaugurated in Pyongyang.

The most superior public health system has been established in Korea under the wise leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and our party and people are enjoying longevity in health.

Today, WHO is energetically striving to create peaceful circumstances and promote human wellbeing, making contributions to human civilization and progress.

Korea will, in the future, too, as in the past, make sincere efforts for the strengthening and development of WHO and execution of its programme.

**Fishermen Praise Kim Il-song's Teachings**  
*SK071009 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1004 GMT*  
7 Apr 88

[Text] Pyongyang April 7 (KCNA)—A meeting of employees at factories and enterprises under the general bureau of the pelagic fishery was held at the Sinpo fishery station on April 5 to carry through teachings given by the great leader President Kim Il-song on December 22, 1987 and on January 21, this year.

Pointing out that President Kim Il-song indicated once again in a concrete way the tasks to launch extensive pelagic fish catch at the end of last year and early this year and ways for their implementation, the reporter and speakers laid emphasis on effecting new innovations in fish catching and processing.

They expressed their determination to increase fish catch in the deep sea and to produce more frozen fish and fish meal and other processed fish during the 200-day campaign in particular.

At the end of the meeting a pelagic fishing fleet left Sinpo port.

**Kim Chong-il Visits International Culture House**  
*SK011601 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1530 GMT*  
1 Apr 88

[Text] Pyongyang April 1 (KCNA)—Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau, and secretary, of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, went round the newly built Pyongyang International House of Culture on March 31.

Accompanying him were Kang Hui-won, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee, chief secretary of the Pyongyang Municipal Party Committee and chairman of the Pyongyang Municipal People's Committee, Chang Chol, member of the WPK Central Committee and minister of culture and art, and officials concerned.

The modernly furnished Pyongyang International House of Culture with a total floor space of some 10,000 square metres has a folklore art exhibition hall, a fine art works exhibition hall, a national music instruments exhibition hall of non-aligned and developing countries, a music appreciation hall, a room for learning dances, rooms for creation, talks, interview and film show, a party hall, a national food restaurant and other facilities.

The Pyongyang International House of Culture has risen as a new effective centre to serve better for the cultural and emotional life of our people and to have more active international cultural and art exchange.

After seeing the house, Comrade Kim Chong-il expressed deep satisfaction with the successful construction of the handsome and fashionable house which would serve for cultural activities in conformity with ever-growing needs of people's cultural and emotional life and cultural exchange and highly estimated the sincerity of the patriotic Korean traders and industrialists in Japan who contributed to the construction of the house.

Saying that the house should be operated in a diverse way and cultural and art exchange be actively promoted, he put forward concrete tasks for the operation of the house.

**Kim Chong-il Guides Communications, Broadcasting**  
*SK062341 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2134 GMT*  
6 Apr 88

[Text] Pyongyang April 7 (KCNA)—Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau, and secretary, of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, gave on-the-spot guidance to work in the domains of communications and radio broadcasting on April 5.

He was accompanied by Kim Yong-chae, member of the WPK Central Committee and minister of post and telecommunications, and other leading officials concerned.

The domain of radio broadcasting has launched vigorous political propaganda and economic agitation to firmly equip the party members and other working people with the *chuche* idea and rouse them in the eventful struggle to successfully carry out the 200-day campaign, while bending big efforts to consolidate the material and technical foundations of radio broadcasting by actively introducing the latest achievements of science and technology, in hearty response to the decisions of the 13th plenary meeting of the sixth Central Committee of the party.

Acquainting himself with the actual conditions of the radio broadcasting, Comrade Kim Chong-il saw round various broadcasting facilities and encouraged the workers in this field in their energetic efforts to carry through the letter and calls of the party Central Committee.

He set forth the concrete orientation and ways of further improving and intensifying radio propaganda and consolidating the material and technical foundations of radio broadcasting in compliance with the requirements of the developing realities.

He put forward tasks facing the radio broadcasting domain during the 200-day campaign and expressed the expectation that the functionaries in the domains of

radio broadcasting and communications would achieve remarkable successes by displaying creative ingenuity and devotion in the ongoing campaign.

**KCNA Reviews Progress of 200-Day Campaign**  
*SK061050 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1035 GMT*  
6 Apr 88

[Text] Pyongyang April 6 (KCNA)—Working people in different parts of the country are performing proud feats in production and construction in the heat of the 200-day campaign, in hearty response to the militant call of the Workers' Party of Korea.

The great leader President Kim Il-song said:

"The central task facing us in socialist construction this year is to add greater momentum to the grand project which is already making long strides."

They have registered sizable successes over the past one month or more since the 200-day campaign started, upholding the teachings of the great leader.

Builders of the Sunchon vinalon complex have completed one more carbide kiln and got it going and finished the assembling of equipment for many objects including the system of 75-ton boiler No. 1, lime kilns and a large compounding tower. 18 projects have been rounded off and, thus, the construction of 34 objects has been finished successfully in the second-stage expansion project of the Kim Chaek iron and steel complex.

In this period, production has increased markedly as against the same period last year as a result of a productive upswing in different sectors of the national economy including the metal, coal and power industries.

The 200-day campaign is a massive general onward march to effect a great upsurge once again in all fields of socialist construction and thereby open a broad vista for the fulfilment of the Third Seven-Year Plan this year and celebrate the 40th anniversary of the founding of the Republic (September 9) as a grand festival of victors.

This is a worthwhile campaign with a very high goal, which will further increase the potential of the independent national economy and completely change the looks of the country.

In the field of capital construction which constitutes the main front of this campaign the construction of power stations, coal mines, metallurgical industrial bases, large chemical industrial bases, light metal production bases and other gigantic projects will be pushed ahead.

When these projects have been finished, our industry will further develop into a powerful *chuche*-based industry relying on our domestic raw materials, fuel and power.

The Sunchon vinalon complex, when completed, will produce annually one million tons of carbide, 750,000 tons of methanol, 100,000 tons of vinalon and various other chemical goods and protein feed.

The Sariwon potassic fertilizer complex will turn out 510,000 tons of potassic fertilizer, 420,000 tons of alumina and more than 10 million tons of cement when it goes into operation and annually deals with 3 million tons of potash feldspar.

The 200-day campaign will open a decisive phase in accelerating this vast construction.

In this period we should create a production capacity of 100,000 tons of vinalon, press on with the first-stage project of the Sariwon potassic fertilizer complex and finish the construction of many large-scale objects. Within the first half of the year we should create a generating capacity of more than 1.2 million kva and largely increase production capacity and constantly boost production in all branches of the national economy.

The 200-day campaign is, indeed, unprecedentedly vast in its goal and scale.

However, we have practical experience. We have successfully carried out economic construction campaign many a time.

During the "70-day campaign" toward the end of 1974 industrial output rose 1.7 times, taking the country as a whole, to overfulfil the yearly plan and create a firm guarantee for the fulfilment of the six-year plan (1971-1976) ahead of schedule.

The "100-day campaign" in 1980 witnessed a 42 percent increase of industrial production above the same period of the previous year, with the result that the sixth congress of the Workers' Party of Korea held in October was brilliantly celebrated as a grand festival of victors.

And we have the wise guidance of the great leader and our party and inexhaustible, creative strength of our people closely rallied behind the party and the leader.

And we have solid foundations of the independent national economy.

All this convincingly proves that we can successfully wind up the 200-day campaign and bring about new changes in all branches of the national economy and in all realms of social life.

**Superiority of Chuche-Based Socialism Viewed**  
*SK061530 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1502 GMT 6 Apr 88*

[Text] Pyongyang April 6 (KCNA)—NODONG SINMUN today carries an article on the basic factor in the display of the superiority of the socialist system elucidated by dear Comrade Kim Chong-il in a unique way on the basis of the chuche idea.

The author of the article says:

Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau, and secretary, of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, said: "The question of displaying the superiority of the socialist system is not linked only with the system itself but is closely linked with the material and technical foundations of the given society, especially with the social, cultural and political level of the masses of the people, the master of the social system."

From the steadfast chuche-based stand, Comrade Kim Chong-il made a scientific analysis of the role not only of the socialist system itself but also of the material and technical foundations and the popular masses in giving play to the superiority of the socialist system and propounded the idea that the social, cultural and political level of the popular masses represents an important factor of the display of the superiority of the socialist system.

This is an original idea propounding this factor from a new angle on the basis of one principle of the chuche-based socio-historical view centering on man.

As dear Comrade Kim Chong-il said, the question of displaying the superiority of the socialist system is not linked only with the system itself.

If the question of the superiority of the socialist system is a question as to what demand and interest of what class and what social group this system represents, the question of displaying the superiority of the socialist system is a question of more fully meeting the demand of the class and social group in society.

Comrade Kim Chong-il expounded that the material and technical foundation of a given society plays a certain role in increasing the superiority of the socialist system.

As he indicated, the important factor of the display of the superiority of the socialist system is the social, cultural and political standard of the masses of the people. The superiority of the socialist system is displayed in keeping with the ideological and cultural level of the popular masses.

The people's ideological and cultural standard are a main factor in displaying the superiority of the socialist system because it is the fundamental condition for

consolidating and developing the socio-political integrity in which the leader, the party and the masses are united as one and it decides the success in socialist economic and cultural construction.

Dear Comrade Kim Chong-il's new elucidation of the main factor in displaying the superiority of the socialist system has a great significance in the development of the revolutionary theory of the working class and accomplishment of the cause of socialism and communism, stresses the article.

### South Korea

#### Questioning of Chon Kyong-hwan Continues SK070251 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 7 Apr 88 p 3

[Text] Former Saemaul chairman Chon Kyong-hwan, now under arrest, was intensively questioned yesterday on the source of two billion won at his disposal. Chon was arrested on March 31.

Prosecution authorities are planning to question Mun Chong, PR official of SAEMAUL SINMUN, today in connection with a host of charges concerning Chon's embezzlement and influence-peddling.

During the questioning directed by prosecutor Yi Myong-chae, Chon was learned to have denied all accusations leveled against him except the charges listed on the arrest warrant.

As to his alleged influence-peddling in extending a loan to Odaeyang Co. and the Yoido Department Store Co., Chon was learned to have argued that it was false.

Meanwhile, prosecution authorities are poking their noses into the allegation that Chon might have diverted funds to the United States, Australia and Argentina.

Prosecution authorities suspect that Chon might have a gold mining concession in Argentina on the basis of information that Chon asked the Kukje Corporation to advance into mining business in Argentina in 1986.

According to the information, Kukje conducted a survey sending a team.

The prosecution authorities are also directing investigation into 250 million won which chairman Kim Chong-won of Hanil Synthetic Fiber Co. allegedly handed over to Chon to elucidate the reason for the payment.

As Kim absorbed the Kukje business group when it went bankrupt in 1985, prosecution authorities are also conducting probe to see if Chon was involved in the controversial fall of the nation's leading business concern at the time.

The prosecution, meanwhile, has found that one billion won on the ledger of Chongsongwon, a social welfare center run by Chon's wife is money siphoned off from the Saemaul Leaders Foundation and the SAEMAUL SHINMUN.

The prosecution is intent on questioning Chon and his cronies who are also under arrest to augment charges on which he can be indicted, indictment is most likely on April 19, the time limit for investigation according to the law.

#### DJP Chairman Pledges Scandal Probe SK070207 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 7 Apr 88 p 2

[Text] The ruling Democratic Justice Party chairman Chae Mun-sik yesterday said the major scandals of the Fifth Republic will be thoroughly re-probed after the next parliament is elected.

Chae said that the ruling party will demand invocation of the parliamentary right to look into the past scandals to clear all suspicions.

He made the remarks in response to the mounting opposition demands that truths of all major past irregularities involving former President Chon Tu-hwan's family be brought to light.

Meeting the press at his office yesterday morning, the ruling party's No. 2 man, however, said that the opposition tried to agitate the people by exaggerating the facts.

As for the opposition charge that the ruling party is lavishly spending money on campaigning for the April 26 general elections, he said that the ruling party will do its best to make it the "cleanest election" in the nation's history.

The chairman also dismissed the opposition claims as their "habitual smear campaign."

Chae said that he already instructed local party chapters to refrain from any activities which could hamper an environment favorable to "clean, fair polling."

The ruling party worried about possible post-election situations, such as possible opposition claims that the election was rigged, and will lead a campaign to hold the election fairly, he said.

Meanwhile, the DJP chief spokesman Yu Kyong-hyon dismissed as "baseless" Kim Tae-chung's charge Tuesday in Kwangju that the Dec. 16 election was rigged with the use of computers.

"Kim's claim is groundless and nonsensical. We cannot but express regrets and disappointment at his act to agitate the people," Yu read in a brief statement.

Referring to Kim's rally on the busy Kwangju railroad station plaza, Yu said that such a massive outdoor rally in a crowded public place created inconveniences to the citizens and also worried the people who were looking forward to a quiet, clean election.

"Any acts hurting the environment favorable to a clean, fair election and destroying public order should be avoided," he said.

### **Terms 3 Kims Outdated**

SK070526 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD  
in English 7 Apr 88 p 2

[From the "Out and About" column: "Distrustful Figures"]

[Text] DJP Secretary-general Sim Myong-po yesterday launched an unusually harsh attack against the "three Kims."

"They betrayed the people's fervent aspiration for unity and lost the last presidential election. Now such distrustful figures are seeking parliamentary seats this time," Sim cynically said.

"They are the figures who lived out their age. Their age passed with the expiration of the Fifth Republic," the journalist-turned politician said.

He dismissed as "habitual election syndrome" their charge that the ruling party was trying to buy votes with money and gifts.

### **Further on National Assembly Elections**

#### **DJP Organizes Campaign Centers**

SK070339 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English  
7 Apr 88 p 2

[Text] The Democratic Justice Party has recently organized central and regional campaign centers in preparation for the coming parliamentary elections and plans to mobilize as many party members as possible to support vulnerable local chapters.

The party informally started operating the campaign centers since the beginning of this month and will officially inaugurate them tomorrow.

The party's candidates for the national constituency and all cadre members except for the minimum numbers of administrative personnel will be mobilized to support the party candidates on the spot.

Rep. Nam Chae-hui will take charge of the party's campaign in Seoul and Rep. Kwak Chong-chul will be responsible for the Pusan area.

### **Kim Tae-chung Issues Charge**

SK070327 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES  
in English 7 Apr 88 p 2

[Text] The opposition parties are in a rush to reveal the irregularities of the ruling camp in what is believed to be their common election strategy but they fail to substantiate their allegations with concrete facts.

The most eye-catching allegation was made by Kim Tae-chung in his speech in Kwangju Tuesday.

Kim alleged that the governing camp bought software from an American firm to manipulate the computer in the tabulation of the ballots cast in the past presidential election.

"The software was programmed to give ruling camp candidate No Tae-u a margin of about two million votes over the second runner," Kim charged.

Another software the ruling party bought from the American firm, Kim argued, was programmed to give the ruling camp candidate a margin of four million votes in case the presidential campaign was a two-man race.

Kim declined to specify the name of the American firm, adding that he got the information directly from the firm.

The unnamed U.S. firm was said to have confirmed that it sold the same the software to the Democratic Justice Party. Kim further quoted the U.S. firm as having stated that it does not know whether the buyer used its software or not.

### **Kim Tae-chung Plans Disclosures**

SK070518 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD  
in English 7 Apr 88 p 2

[From the "Out and About" column: "Unexpected Success"]

[Text] Kim Tae-chung said yesterday that Tuesday's rally at the Kwangju Railway Station plaza was "more successful than expected."

Rather inspired by scores of enthusiastic supporters at the rally, Kim said the Kwangju rally set fire to the projected "PPD [Party for Peace and Democracy] boom."

At yesterday's rally of a PPD local chapter, Kim "disclosed" that former President Chon Tu-hwan has diverted a huge amount of assets abroad.

Kim's aides said Kim plans to reveal "surprising things," one a day till the election.

**Kim Yong-sam Assails Chon Tu-hwan**  
SK070337 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES  
in English 7 Apr 88 p 2

[Text] Kim Yong-sam yesterday directed fire on former president Chon Tu-hwan and his wife Yi Sun-cha for their alleged involvement in "massive irregularities perpetrated during the Fifth Republic government."

The de facto leader of the RDP also asserted that Chon Kyong-hwan has engaged in almost every scandal committed during the rule of his elder brother under the pretext of the Saemaul movement.

The former RDP president continued his offensive against the incumbent regime and its predecessor with regard to the Saemaul and other scandal in addresses to rallies to found or reorganize local chapters for the parliamentary elections.

The government authorities' announcement of the scale of the Saemaul scandal just amounting to several billion won was nothing but a "cover-up" of the true picture of the mass corruption, Kim claimed.

The former RDP president then alleged that the size of the irregularities committed by Mar. and Mrs. Chon Tu-hwan are several times larger than those perpetrated by his younger brother.

"Chon Kyong-hwan's departure for Japan and his return was directed by the incumbent regime," Kim said.

He alleged that the money Chon Kyong-hwan has drained out of the country is over 10 billion won and demanded that the whole picture of the capital flight be brought to light.

Meanwhile, Kim Tok-yong, spokesman of the RDP campaign center, called upon the government party to cancel its parliamentary nomination of those who were involved in the various scandals committed during the Fifth Republic government.

"Unless the Democratic Justice Party accepts our demands, we will have to determine that the incumbent regime is seeking to cover up the real picture of those massive financial scandals," Kim said in a statement.

The spokesman warned, "Our party will make public the list of those DJP parliamentary nominees responsible for the scandal and call for "people's punishment" of them through the forthcoming general elections."

The RDP has alleged that as many as 30 DJP parliamentary nominees were involved in the Saemaul and other major financial irregularities.

Among them are former home minister So Chong-hwa, who was nominated for candidacy in Yongsan district of Seoul, and ex-vice home minister Yi Chun-ku.

**Pusan To Decide RDP's 'Survival'**  
SK070313 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES  
in English 7 Apr 88 p 2

["Stumping News" column by staff reporter Sin Hak-im: "RDP Seeks To Sweep Pusan Districts; Kim Yong-sam Runs for So-gu Seat"]

[Text] No one doubts that the outcome of the forthcoming parliamentary elections in the 15 districts of Pusan will determine the survival of the major opposition Reunification Democratic Party and its de facto leader Kim Yong-sam.

Kim runs for the April 26 general elections in the So (west) district of the port city, his political stronghold, after 10 years of absence in defiance of strong objections from his aides.

The government party has tried hard to neutralize the influence of Kim Yong-sam by breaking down his power base in Pusan this time so that he may not get another chance to challenge for the presidential ticket in four years time.

However, the DJP seemed to have been outwitted by the career politician as Kim announced his parliamentary candidacy in a surprise manner after the government party completed nominating its parliamentary candidates.

Kwak Chong-chol, the DJP nominee for the So district who had originally tried to run in the Saha district in the city, is now one of the most hopeless tasks of all the DJP candidates.

#### Kim's Impact [subhead]

The RDP hopes that it will sweep all 15 districts of Pusan while the government party is seeking to secure more than five seats in the second largest city of the nation, changing its earlier target of winning in half of them due to Kim's candidacy.

The impact of Kim Yong-sam's candidacy in Pusan was well manifested by the fact that Pak Hyon-tae, former head of the state-run broadcasting KBS, refused to accept the DJP nomination for candidacy in the Tongnae district of Pusan and abandoned his ambition to join the National Assembly completely.

One of the most interesting and symbolic contests between the DJP and the RDP in Pusan will be made in the Tong (east) district between Ho Sam-su, former senior presidential secretary for civil affairs, and dissident lawyer No Mu-hyon.

Ho played a key role before and after the birth of the Fifth Republic following the assassination of former president Pak Chong-hui in October, 1979.

During the Dec. 12 military revolt led by then Maj. Gen. Chon Tu-hwan, Ho, along with his colleagues, arrested Army chief of staff and martial law commander Gen. Chong Sung-hwa at his home.

His opposition RDP counterpart No Mu-hyon is ready to hit Ho for his role in the military revolt, portraying him as a key figure in the establishment and consolidation of the authoritarian rule of president Chon.

Ho, a 1961 graduate of Korea Military Academy, is a high school classmate of Choe Pyong-yol, President No Tae-u's senior secretary for political affairs who acted as a key election strategist for the December election.

Assured of his nomination in the Tong (east) district of Pusan, the retired brigadier general is reported to have been preparing for the parliamentary elections since the presidential election.

No, for his part, will seek to arouse an opposition boom helped by the candidacy of Kim Yong-sam in the So district though he has started his election preparations later than Ho.

No, as head of Pusan chapter of the dissident Coalition for Democracy, played a key role in leading the June popular struggle for constitutional amendment last year in Pusan.

He is also popular here for his long time defense of political detainees in court.

Kim Yong-sam said in a recent press meet, "Ho Sam-su is no match for lawyer No. All he has to do during the campaign is to let the people in the district know that Ho is the very man who illegally arrested Mr. Chong Sung-hwa (who is now a standing RDP advisor)."

Ho is now busy issuing heaps of election pledges for regional development of the Pusan area, posing as a "rising star in the DJP."

Lawyer No, 41, is assisted by young electorate and dissident forces, particularly activist students in the region in his campaign.

#### Opposition Bulwark [subhead]

No says, "Pusan citizens should safeguard the city's prestige as a bulwark of the opposition by beating those proteges of former president Chon Tu-hwan."

Another lawyer candidate the RDP has posted in the Chung (middle) district is Kim Kwang-il, who will compete with U Pyong-taek of the DJP, a businessman.

It was learned that former RDP president Kim took some 10 days to persuade lawyer Kim into running in the Chung district. Kim has long followed Kim Tae-chung as a leading dissident in Pusan.

U of the DJP has been having brisk personal contacts with people in low income brackets while Kim enjoys overwhelming support from the dissident forces.

The DJP nominee runs a manufacturing company after making money by operating a restaurant here. He has lived in the district for more than 40 years.

To the regret of the RDP candidate, however, there is an independent candidate who will split a considerable number of opposition votes.

Kim Yong-paek, a long-term follower of Kim Yong-sam, announced that he would run for the Assembly elections in the Chung district as an independent, in protest against his exclusion from the RDP nomination.

Kim, a former reporter for a vernacular daily, worked for Kim Yong-sam as chief of the Chung chapter during the presidential campaign.

#### 'Corrupt' Campaigning Now Issue

SK070351 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES  
in English 7 Apr 88 p 1

[Text] Electioneering, which has begun before the formal notice of the election day in violation of pertinent laws, is turning corrupt with a serious backlash expected after the vote.

The presentation of various gifts and luncheon coupons is common to attract more participants in campaigning rallies.

Mobilized people are given money ranging from 10,000 won to 20,000 won in the name of "daily allowance for campaign workers."

Parties for same clans, school alumni and villagers are prevalent under the patronage of candidates.

Many parliamentary runners financed group traveling for voters in their districts.

The pork-barreling is mostly done by ruling party candidates, who are provided with "ample" campaigning funds, but opposition nominees are not necessarily out of the corrupt trend.

The corrupt campaigning comes out of conviction that the buying of less than 50,000 voters will assure wins under the small-sized constituency system under which only one candidate is elected from each smaller precinct.

Campaigners said that money would work as there are many less-known candidates of both the ruling and opposition parties.

There are even groups of voters who call on candidates to make donations for their fraternal activities.

The corruption will become a campaigning issue.

It is further expected to result in hot controversy after the elections, particularly in districts where winners show narrow margins with the first runners-up, observers said. Less than 1,000 votes will determine the winners and the first runners-up in a number of precincts.

The ruling Democratic Justice Party yesterday instructed candidates not to be involved in corrupt electioneering in order to leave no room for election suits against them.

The Central Election Management Committee, an independent watchdog agency, Tuesday took issue with a variety of illicit means including the offering of meals and gifts. It has so far overlooked the unlawful deeds by candidates.

Opposition parties have set up a division at their campaigning headquarters which is commissioned to search for illegal electioneering by government party nominees.

They will stage offensives against the DJP using corruption cases.

Some DJP candidates have persuaded those under their influence to move their residence registration cards to their districts to vote for them.

Mrs. Kim Chong-suk of Anyang-A in Kyonggi-do, for example, has had as many as 49 people registered as co-residents of her apartment of less than 90 square feet.

Independent candidate Yi Taek-ton warned that he would sue Mrs. Kim on charges of violating the election law as soon as the parliamentary election campaign formally starts.

Miwon employees in Seoul are asked to register their residence with the offices of Chongju and Chongup, the same constituency, where Im Chol-su, vice chairman of the chemical seasoning firm, is running with a DJP ticket.

Korea Explosives executives are requested to support ex-home minister So Chong-hwa, father-in-law of the business group's chairman Kim Song-yon, according to them.

Local administration officials are providing ruling party candidates with helping hands, publicly or tacitly.

Sin Tong-kil, magistrate of Yongchon County, Kyongsangpuk-do, who spoke for Rep. Chong Tong-yun of the DJP in a rally recently, is just one instance of officials' favoritism for government party runners, oppositionists claimed.

Almost all candidates have had their numerous banners hoisted over the main streets in their precincts and colorful bills pasted on walls, although both are banned by the Parliamentary Election Law before the official campaign.

Under the law, only bills produced by election management committees on the basis of the candidates' designs are allowed to be pasted on walls. They should be printed in black and only one other color.

One banner is permitted for each candidate per township or dong and it should not carry any catchphrases.

But banners and placards are seen at almost every block in Seoul and major cities.

The "overheated" campaigning has brought a boom to related businesses.

#### **PGO Orders Removal of Posters**

SK070347 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES  
in English 7 Apr 88 p 1

[Text] The Prosecutor General's Office [PGO] yesterday ordered the prosecution authorities nationwide to remove posters and placards of parliamentary candidates and crack down on other election law violations.

Putting up posters and installing placards before the official announcement of the election date are banned under the current National Assembly Election Law.

Pointing out that hastily pasted posters spoil the fair election atmosphere as well as the cityscape, PGO told the prosecution authorities to prohibit pasting and hanging of posters and placards in cooperation with police and other government authorities concerned.

Prosecutors were also instructed to intensively crack down on such illegal practices as candidates' house-to-house calls feasting, gift-giving and money distribution.

Prosecutors will book all violators of the election law or arrest those involved in serious cases such as violence in accordance with the stern PGO Instruction.

#### **Larger Budget Requested To Cover Pledges**

SK070458 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES  
in English 7 Apr 88 p 6

[Text] Government agencies have requested the budgetary authorities to allocate a total of 6,351.6 billion won for next year's new and continuous projects in drawing out budget for 1989, the Economic Planning Board [EPB] said yesterday.

The volume represents an increase of 104.9 percent or 3,252.4 billion won from this year's budget of 3,099.2 billion won in new and continuous projects.

The growth rate of demanded volume for next year has far outpaced that of this year registering 94.2 percent.

An EPB official said such a high increased budget demand is due to expansion in social welfare program and projects pledged during the presidential election campaign.

But the budgetary authorities are determined not to increase total budget growth more than 12 percent next year to stabilize prices.

In this view, the EPB will be obliged to cut the demand sharply while curbing new projects which are not urgently needed.

Statistics on budget demand for new and continuous projects by all the government agencies showed that 4,748.9 billion won has been requested for new products and 1,602.7 won for continuous projects for 1989.

By sector, the demand for road construction among social infrastructure has amounted to the largest 679.5 billion won.

The demand in social welfare such as medical insurance has stood at 505.7 billion won and that in agricultural sector including fertilizer account has been 500.4 billion won.

**Further on Trade Offices in East Bloc**  
*SK070357 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES*  
*in English 7 Apr 88 p 1*

[Text] Korea and Yugoslavia will open trade offices in each other's country by the end of June this year, the Korea Trade Promotion Corporation (KOTRA) said yesterday.

East Germany and Poland will also open their trade offices in Seoul during the second half of this year. At the same time, Korea will open its in the two East-bloc countries, according to a high-ranking official at the Trade-Industry Ministry.

Yugoslavia will be the second East-bloc country to open a trade office in Seoul. Hungary already launched its trade office here last month.

KOTRA president Pak Yong-su said yesterday that KOTRA concluded an agreement on mutual cooperation with the Chamber of Economy of Slovenia of Yugoslavia in Ljubljana on March 24 to expand economic cooperation between the two countries.

The Chamber of Economy of Slovenia signed the agreement on behalf of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, Pak said.

In accordance with the agreement, Pak said, each party will open a trade representative office in Seoul and Ljubljana, capital city of Slovenia Republic, in the first half of this year.

The agreement was signed by Pak on the Korean side and Marko Bulc, president of the Slovenia's Chamber of Economy on the Yugoslav side.

The two sides also agreed that each party will dispatch a trade mission to the other country by the end of June and they will actively seek joint development projects in each country or third countries.

Each country will help the other country to participate in exhibitions and trade fairs to be held in the two countries.

The agreement also stipulates that the two parties will dispatch trainees and market researchers to each other's country.

Slovenia is one of six constituent republics and two autonomous regions of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, and the most industrialized of the eight regions.

Korea exported goods worth \$4.11 million to Yugoslavia and imported \$5.69 million worth of Yugoslav products in 1984 since the two countries started to trade in the '70s.

The nation recorded a trade surplus with Yugoslavia last year with exports of \$15.98 million and imports of \$176,000.

Meanwhile, a senior official at the Trade-Industry Ministry said the nation will exchange trade offices with Poland and East Germany during the second half of this year.

In a meeting with reporters, the official, however, refused to further elaborate on the on-going procedures for the establishment of trade offices in the two Eastern European Communist countries.

The official said that the government is now enhancing efforts to open direct trade with the Soviet Union, China and the Eastern bloc to expand the nation's exports.

He also disclosed that the government is trying to open direct transactions between domestic banks and those in the Communist countries and to open direct sea routes to the Communist world.

**Soviet Vessel Plans Seoul Port Call**  
*SK070244 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES*  
*in English 7 Apr 88 p 3*

[Text] A Korean passenger vessel will enter a Soviet port for the first time in history to carry tourists coming from Europe shortly before the Seoul Olympics slated for September this year, it was reported yesterday.

The plan was revealed by a German businessman who is organizing an auto odyssey to Seoul through Moscow and Siberia timed with the Seoul Olympics.

Klaus Hoffmann said in a press interview that the Korean vessel will carry a group of tourists from the Russian port of Nachodka near Vladivostok to Pusan, the last leg of the long journey.

He further revealed that Korean nationals will be able to join the group tour which will start Munich, West Germany, Aug. 29 in participants' own vehicles and reach Nachodka on or around Sept. 12.

He was particularly permitted by the Soviet authorities to include Korean nationals residing either overseas or in Korea in the auto journey that will pass through Siberia, he said.

Some 500 tourists, mostly Europeans, are expected to take part in the unusual odyssey which will carry them through Warsaw, Poland and Minsk, he said.

He further revealed that a limited number of Korean journalists have been allowed to accompany the odyssey.

In addition to some 500 tourists, the Korean vessel will have to transport some 300 vehicles of the tourists from the Russian port Nachodka to Pusan, he said.

The Korean vessel also will have to carry the tourists and vehicles back to the Russian port after the Seoul Olympics, he went on to say.

Six Korean nationals residing in Europe have already applied to join the odyssey to be conducted under the theme of "peace of mankind," he said.

The German businessman also made public a letter of contract with Soviet authorities which said the Korean vessel will be allowed to enter Nachodka port to transport the group tourists.

The letter of contract was jointly signed by the Soviet foreign minister, director of the Soviet national railroad and mayor of Nachodka.

He further told reporters that he came to Korea to consult with concerned Korean authorities over the tour plan.

He also hoped that concerned authorities in Seoul would render unreserved support for the realization of the odyssey in which a lot of peace-loving foreign citizens are to participate.

**Trade Minister Discusses Encouraging Imports**  
*SK070217 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES*  
*in English 7 Apr 88 p 6*

[Text] Trade-Industry Minister An Pyong-hwa said yesterday his ministry would encourage domestic business concerns to import more products from the United States and the European Community to stave off their mounting trade pressure against Korea.

For the expansion of exports from the United States and the 12-member European Community, he contended that the ministry will provide some \$3 billion in loans to business concerns this year.

An emphasized more imports in his report on the ministry's policy this year to President No Tae-u at Chongwadae.

He said his ministry would soon sort out a plan for the complete liberalization of imports over the next three years from next year to 1991 to avoid trade frictions with the United States and the European Community.

With the import liberalization of an additional 145 items including small passenger cars with an engine capacity of less than 2,000cc and video tape recorders, the current liberalization rate marks 95.4 percent, compared with 93.6 percent of last year.

At present, the government prohibits imports of some 360 products including agricultural and fisheries goods.

An said that the ministry would exert every effort to reduce the nation's annual trade deficits with Japan.

He suggested that the nation's trade deficits with the neighboring country which recorded \$5.2 billion last year would decrease to \$4.5 billion this year and \$1.5 billion in 1991.

The minister said that business concerns would be encouraged to explore new export markets, taking advantage of the weakening international competitiveness of Japanese products due to the strong yen against the U.S. dollar.

He also reported that they should step up efforts to localize machinery, parts, components and diversify their import sources away from Japan.

This year, the government has designated 500 machines, parts and components for their localization. It is determined to locally produce a total of 4,000 such items by 1991, effectuating an import substitution of \$6 billion.

Meanwhile, An said that the ministry would endeavor to strengthen the international competitiveness of domestic industries, guaranteeing their autonomous role.

He reported that business concerns would be encouraged to renovate their business structure, improve productivity and develop new technologies to cope with the steady appreciation of the won against the U.S. dollar and the mounting trade protectionism against Korea.

The minister said that domestic industries should be developed in balance based on their autonomy and increase added value in accordance with the gradual internationalization of the national economy.

He reported that the ministry would expand various financial and tax incentives to business concerns to facilitate the development of new technologies and their overseas investments.

To realize the aim as early as possible, he said that the ministry would soon conduct work for the revision of some 180 economic-related laws and ordinances.

The businessman-turned minister, especially, pointed out efforts to modernize the business structure of small and medium industries, providing them with high tax benefits and financial aids.

He said that the ministry would persuade small and medium industries with weak competitiveness to change their business or to invest overseas.

As for the promotion of exports by small and medium industries, the minister disclosed that their share in the nation's total exports would be increased to 40 percent this year compared to the 37 percent of last year.

The nation's export goal this year was recently adjusted upwards to \$55 billion in contrast with some \$47 billion achieved last year.

The minister also said that the number of small and medium businesses exporting their products will be increased from some 12,000 of last year to about 15,000 this year. At present, there are about 50,000 small and medium businesses across the country.

He reported that the nation's surplus in the current account this year would reach \$5 billion with imports worth \$52 billion, up 26.8 percent over the figure of last year.

**Foreign Minister on Increasing ASEAN Ties**  
*SK070427 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD*  
*in English 7 Apr 88 p 2*

[By staff reporter Kang Song-chol]

[Text] Korea will donate another \$300,000 to help finance development programs of the U.N. Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP), Foreign Minister Choe Kwang-su said yesterday.

The money will be contributed to the Korea-ESCAP Cooperation Fund established last year with an initial donation of \$300,000.

Choe is to make a keynote speech in the 44th annual meeting of the U.N. regional body in Jakarta April 12.

Prior to his departure on a two-week tour of the Philippines, Malaysia, Indonesia, Singapore and Brunei, Choe had an interview with the KOREA HERALD.

He said he will discuss with ASEAN leaders ways to increase cooperation among the countries in Asia and the Pacific region.

The foreign minister talked about the following points:

On the significance of his diplomatic tour [subhead]

Minister Choe: The five countries are the first nations I will visit since the inauguration of the sixth Republic. It shows the significance Korea attaches to its relations with ASEAN.

During the tour, I will call on heads of state of each country, and convey to them a message of friendship from President No Tae-u. I also plan to explain the basic political and diplomatic guidelines of the new Korean government.

Talks with my counterparts of those countries are expected to focus on ways to enhance diplomatic cooperation and expand trade and economic exchanges.

I will also manifest Korea's position that it will continue to make substantial contributions to the ESACP programs for South-South cooperation and cooperation among the Asia-Pacific nations.

On Korea-ESCAP relations [subhead]

Choe: ESCAP is the only inter-governmental organization in the Asia-Pacific region. It is called into a plenary meeting in April every year to discuss a variety of issues in the region, including social and economic developments.

Amid talk of the coming of the Asia-Pacific era, countries in the region are enhancing cooperation among themselves. They are expecting Korea to increase contributions for regional development through ESCAP. I attended last year's ESCAP meeting, and through my keynote speech, I manifested the Korean government's firm will to cooperate with the nations of the area.

I am again attending this year's ESCAP meeting, and I will call for increased efforts for common prosperity of the nations in the region.

Korea in the past received much help from the regional U.N. body. There is no denying that the help contributed considerably to the nation's economic development.

Now that its economic power and international prestige have expanded greatly, Korea should pay more attention to supporting other countries in the region in their efforts for development.

Recently we have been increasing substantial contributions to ESCAP programs such as economic and human resources development, technology transfer, and social development. A \$300,000 Korea-ESCAP Cooperation Fund established last year is financing five projects. Korea is the only country except Japan and China that has opened such a fund.

In the ESCAP meeting in Jakarta, I will announce Korea will offer an additional \$300,000 for the fund this year.

On prospects for economic development between Korea and ASEAN [subhead]

Choe: Investment by Korean businesses in ASEAN countries amounted to \$348 million in 242 cases as of December last year. The amount is the third largest after Korean investments in Japan and the United States. Considering our trade surplus of about \$10 billion, more Korean businesses are expected to make economic ventures in the region.

ASEAN countries are also welcoming investment by Korean businesses or joint ventures, which would help accelerate technology transfer. Korea has already signed agreements on the prevention of double taxation with Thailand, Malaysia, the Philippines and Singapore. An investment guarantee accord is slated to be established between Korea and Malaysia this month. These agreements will make it easier for Korean businesses to invest in those nations.

The government will continue to support efforts to expand economic cooperation at the private level between Korea and the ASEAN countries.

Various projects are also under way to help the ASEAN countries learn from our experience in economic development.

They include support programs for Malaysia's Look East Policy, under which Malaysian students, technicians are invited to Korea for training.

Korea plans to foster a 300 billion-won fund by 1991 to provide loans for economic development projects of developing countries. The government prepared 30 billion won last year, and plans to gather 90 billion won more this year.

We donated \$200,000 for the South-South Cooperation Fund established at the initiative of Malaysian Prime Minister Mahathir. We plan to offer more contributions for the fund this year.

On measures to block North Korean attempts to make diplomatic inroads into ASEAN [subhead]

Choe: The Philippines and Brunei, in particular, do not have diplomatic ties with North Korea. I don't think they will feel any merit in opening diplomatic ties with the North. Our active policy of promoting South-South cooperation will help deter any North Korean diplomatic maneuvers in the region.

**No Urges Support for Small, Medium Industries**  
SK070211 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD  
in English 7 Apr 88 p 1

[Text] President No Tae-u yesterday said that the government, in a major switch of its economic policy, should intensively support small- and medium-sized industries.

Such a change of policy will help solve the chronic economic problem of widening income gaps among the people of different regions and classes, No said.

He made these and other points after being briefed by Trade and Industry Minister An Pyong-hwa about the ministry's major policy programs for this year at Chongwadae yesterday.

Previous governments often promised to develop small- and medium-sized businesses but never succeeded, he said.

As for the nation's flaring trade conflicts with the United States No said, both the government and businesses should pool their wisdom to smoothly settle them.

Taking note of the fast-increasing trade surplus, No directed An to ease import restrictions at the earliest possible date to avoid trade conflicts with key trading partners.

But he said that the nation's chronic trade deficit with Japan must be corrected.

**Australia's Hayden Urges 'Full' Open Market**  
SK070321 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES  
in English 7 Apr 88 p 2

[Text] Australian Minister for Foreign Affairs and Trade Bill Hayden yesterday called for a full opening of the Korean market for Australian beef and coal.

In a press meeting at the Seoul Foreign Correspondents' Club, he regretted Korea's closing of its domestic market to the Australian-produced beef in 1985.

He revealed that during his talks with Korean officials he was told that Korea will open its market for Australian beef on a regulated basis.

Hayden also voiced his dissatisfaction with the reduction of his country's share in Korea's coal market. "We want to remain the largest single supplier of coal with its competitive price and high quality," he said.

He leaves here today after a four-day visit in which he had talks with Korean officials on trade and diplomatic issues.

He revealed that Korea has expressed its keen interest in initiating commercial flights between Korea and Australia.

The Australian minister said the establishment of the commercial flight between the two countries is not economical because there are only about 200 passengers each way per week.

Hayden said his government is willing to cooperate with the Korean authorities in investigating alleged illegal investments in Australia by Chon Kyong-hwan if the Korean government makes a formal request.

Asked whether Australia has been requested to assist in the investigation, he replied, "We have not at least when I left Australia."

**'Quota' Considered in Australian Beef Talks**  
SK070500 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES  
in English 7 Apr 88 p 6

[Text] A Korean delegation to Geneva talks with Australian counterpart expressed Korean stance that it will consider the reopening of the beef market on the "quota" basis.

Arguing that the Korean restriction on the beef imports is "reasonable," based on the GATT Section 18, the delegates said that Korea is considering importing the high-quality beef for tourist hotel use.

In the second round of the Korea-Australia beef talks, Australian delegation, on the other hand, maintained that Korean ban on the beef imports is contradictory to the GATT Section 10, 11 and 13, according to reports from Korean delegation.

Korean delegates said they hope the beef issue can be solved through the bilateral talks, not through the GATT procedure, reports said.

**Government Plans Price Stabilization Fund**  
SK070229 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES  
in English 7 Apr 88 p 6

[Text] The government plans to establish a 1,000 billion-won fund by 1991 to stabilize prices of farm and marine products. About 20 percent of the products on the market will come under the price stabilization program.

According to the Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries Ministry, the stabilization fund, currently scaled at 380.1 billion won, will be increased to 439.8 billion won by the end of this year.

Ministry officials said that the present fund scale accounts for about 8 percent of 4,382.8 billion-won market size of agricultural and marine products, failing to attain the sufficient effects.

For the purpose, 380 billion won will be additionally invested to the fund over the next three years, pushing the fund volume up to 574.1 billion won in 1989; 784 billion won in 1990 and 1,000 billion won in 1991.

The officials said the fund's market manipulation rate will rise from the current 8.8 percent to 12.2 percent in 1989; 16 percent in 1990 and 19.7 percent in 1991.

The stabilization fund will be provided to farm and marine products storage and processing firms, exporters, wholesale markets and distributors.

Because of its small scale, the fund has not so far played effectively the price control function, it was indicated.

**Foreign Ministry Inaugurates Advisory Group**  
SK070329 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English  
7 Apr 88 p 2

[Text] The Foreign Ministry yesterday inaugurated a commission designed to advise the foreign minister on basic foreign policy and outstanding diplomatic issues.

According to the Foreign Ministry, the Advisory Council on Foreign Policy is composed of 25 scholars, journalists and representatives from business circles.

The newly-born commission yesterday held its first meeting at the Sejong Cultural Center and plans to convene the second on April 22 when an election of chairman and deputy chairman will take place.

The members from the academic world are Chong Chong-uk, Hong Song-chik, Kim Tal-chung, An Sok-kyo, An Pyong-chun, Chong Un-chang, Na Chang-chu, Yi Myong-sok, Kim Yu-nam, Min Pyong-chon, Yun Kun-sik, Ha Kyong-kun, Yu Chong-yol, Yun Hu-chong, Han Song-chu, Yi Sang-u, No Chze-pong, Yi Pom-chun and Yi Kyong-sok.

The journalist members are Kwon O-ki, Sim Tong-ho and Pae Hak-chol. Yi Son-ki and Cha Sang-pil are from the business world and Yon Ha-ku is a former diplomat.

**Administrative Reform Committee Initiated**  
*SK070149 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD*  
*in English 7 Apr 88 p 2*

[Text] The government yesterday decided to create a committee by the end of this month to advise the President on reform of governmental and administrative systems.

Four subpanels will be established by an advisory committee consisting of 21 officials and experts, said the Ministry of Government Administration.

The four will cover general affairs, general administration, economy and science, and social and cultural affairs.

The committee will sponsor a public hearing, seminar and television debate, the ministry said.

**Paper on Attempted Defection From Hong Kong**  
*SK070239 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES*  
*in English 7 Apr 88 p 3*

[Text] The Agency for National Security Planning announced yesterday the arrest of Pak Kyong-hwan, 45, a jobless resident of Chunggok-dong, eastern Seoul, for having allegedly attempted to defect to North Korea via Hong Kong.

Pak, according to the agency, departed Seoul for Hong Kong as a member of a package tour group recruited by the Aju Tourist Co.

He allegedly dropped in at the offices of the WEN WEI PO, a pro-Beijing Chinese language newspaper in Hong Kong, the agency said, slipping out of the Guangzhou Hotel at about 4 a.m. on Mar. 28.

He asked for help from the newspaper firm, the agency elaborated, passing to an official of the paper a note which said "I want to seek exile in Jilin Province and I ask you to arrange a meeting with Choe Ung-ku at Beijing University for interpretation.

The agency said that he, however, was denied any help by the Hong Kong newspaper.

Pak also asked for aid from the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees in Kowloon and the Hong Kong branch of the XINHUA News Agency.

The agency added that the U.N. commissioner and the Xinhua also denied him any help in his bid to seek exile in Manchuria.

He then telephone the North Korean embassy in Singapore telling them that he wanted to defect to Pyongyang.

But the North Korean diplomats refused to offer him any help, saying that they could not help him right away, according to the announcement.

The agency ascribed his defection attempt to his financially-pinched circumstances.

**North's Proposal, Olympic Boycott Viewed**  
*SK070129 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES*  
*in English 7 Apr 88 p 8*

[Editorial: "Debate on Unification"]

[Text] To debate the long-cherished territorial unification of this peninsula can hardly be a taboo, of course. But, any unrealistic approach in a call for unification may well be capitalized on by the Communist regime in the north, which stubbornly sticks to its unification goal of communizing the entire peninsula by means of force.

A striking instance of this is Pyongyang's use of late of an election pledge made by an unsuccessful candidate for the presidency of the Seoul National University [SNU] student council, calling for the promotion of a sports meet between SNU and the Kim Il-song University in Pyongyang.

The North Korean Red Cross society last week reportedly notified the Korean National Red Cross [KNRC] of its intention to relay a letter in response from the university in the North Korean capital.

The KNRC made it clear that it would not accept the letter from its Pyongyang counterpart on the grounds that it would be of no help to the improvement of inter-Korea relations.

What is of immediate concern is the fact that the Communist regime in the north so quickly and desperately responds to such calls for south-north exchange, believing they deserve to be put into practice in so far as they serve the interests of its own unification formula. So they intended to use the election pledge of the SNU student, a crude, yet genuine, notion of a collegian, which saw the light of day with the liberalized social climate brought about by the inception of the new Republic.

Anyway, Pyongyang is hardly in a position to talk about sports exchanges between the two universities when it is still boycotting the Seoul Olympics.

**Women's Life-Styles, Role in North Assessed**  
*SK070413 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES*  
*in English 7 Apr 88 p 9*

[By staff reporter Chong Kyong-a]

[Text] Much remains unknown about North Korea, caused basically by the North's closed-door policy, but at the same time the government's control of information here in the South.

"Women in North Korea," a new, 257-page book by the Shilchon Munhak Co., deserves attention with "a feminist approach" adopted by the author, Dr. Yi Tae-yong, a leading women's rights campaigner.

But more important this is the first comprehensive report about lifestyles in the North ever allowed to go to press here, although a major portion of it is devoted to the analysis of documents updated by government offices handling the information.

"In the center of my motivation for this work back in 1977," says author Yi in her preface, "was my personal curiosity for the life there, since my family origin is from the North."

"But it's also a kind of anxiety over the deepening gap between two Koreas, particularly the living conditions of women, that kept me reading and evaluating all the National Unification Board material, and magazine articles about North Korean defectors."

A true picture of a North Korean life is hard to get, though, Yi says.

"But my purpose here is to understand North Korea's Socialist mechanism through analysis of women's life there," she says.

Chapters in "Women in North Korea" begin with legal, political aspects of North Korean version of equal rights enactment back in 1946.

Family life, day-care centers, civil marriage, childbirth and maternity care, divorce, food rationing, unwed mothers and work conditions are also covered in detail, some based on Japanese travellers' remarks.

"To our amazement, North Korean women have secured equal rights status with the enactment of the equal rights law in 1946, even before the constitution was proclaimed," Yi says.

"To be strict, however, it was not won through a hard-fought battle, but came under the North Korean government's policy to mobilize the whole human work-force for the cause of Socialist revolution."

"Now with equal rights and responsibilities guaranteed by law, North Korean women have to confront more awful aspects of their life" "overworking at work and a conventional family life at stake."

Traditional Korean family, as a matter of fact, was the first target of the Socialist revolution.

By destroying the private property system in a general reform of the society upon the birth of the country, the North Korean government "destroyed" the traditional male patriarchy in a family.

"All the members of a family are equal, regardless of sex," so go the lines in the equal rights law, providing equal rights and responsibilities for each parent toward a son or a daughter.

A usual married life in the North begins when a man aged 18 or more, and a woman aged 17 or more file for a civil marriage at a county level "people's committee" out of their free will.

Divorce is available by court ruling only, in which the court decides upon the party for child custody, with economic, emotional and other grounds considered.

The one who loses child custody to the other is obliged to pay money to support their own children, to the other, with the share ruled by the court.

There are no official figures about divorces field in North, but the rate is still "negligible."

Military officers appear to be the most favored marriage partners for girls of marriageable age, with discharged soldiers, and engineers also ranked high in the most favored list.

Farmers or factory workers in mountainous regions on the other hand are often in trouble finding partners for marriage.

A working woman in North Korea does not quit her work, upon a marriage or childbirth, nor is she faced with "forcible retirement" like in the South.

But she has to manage all her household chores, after work, since traditional values on sex roles persist there, like in the South.

The Labor Law provides 77 days of maternity leave, 35 days before and 42 days after child delivery, for all women at work. Medical services are available free of charge to every expectant mother in urban regions.

Fifty-seven percent of women, however, give birth to their children at home, assisted by midwives.

Day-care or "week-care" services are available at Pyongyang, and other major cities throughout the North, through which women find little ground to remain home.

Mothers bring their children to a day-care center on their way to work, and take them home, after work.

Those who have their children under care at "week-care" centers bring them home once a week, Sunday.

Sixty percent of mothers who use such child care services during the weekdays suffer a "sense of loss," while nine percent think they are more comfortable without children to look after.

There's one more factor that keeps North Korean women working—food rationing.

An adult man or woman who works is supplied 700 grams of grain per day, in the ratio of three to seven of rice to other grains.

A primary school student up to a second middle school grade gets 400 grams a day, and third to a sixth middle school grader, 50 grams. An adult woman who does not work is categorized as "dependent" member of a family, a status which entitles her only 300 grams of grain a day, a usual quantity for those aged three to kindergarten ages.

With all those motivations to work, North Korea's female workforce accounted for about 48 percent of the entire labor as of 1976. They've replaced men in jobs involving heavy physical labor, while young men stay in the army until they become 24 to 28.

To be specific, women account for 55.5 percent of labor in agriculture, 45.5 percent in industry, 20 percent in mining, 15 percent in heavy industry, 70 percent in light industry, and 30 percent in forestry.

Recent figures show nursing is a most favored career for women, followed by such jobs as train conductress, department store clerk, barber or kindergarten instructor, involving less heavy physical labor.

A woman in North Korea can volunteer for the army at 18, and is discharged at 24, while all men's military service is compulsory.

Some 20,000 women are on active duty, as of now, with some 150,000 others in women's "red guards."

In political realm, not many women are successful enough to make their way through to the top hierarchy of the Communist Party, although there's no legal barrier for women's political participation.

Educational background or intelligence appears to have less role to play than does "loyalty" to the Party.

Some 14 percent of the members of the People's Congress are women, which indicates these women delegates' status as a symbolic one.

"Like elsewhere, women in North Korea are troubled by their dual roles at work and home, although they "enjoy" equal rights, the goal of feminist movements in many other parts of the world," says the author, Yi.

"By the process of the Socialist revolution, the traditional male patriarchy of North Korea is declining. But this time a new patriarchy, or individual cult is replacing it. Women in North Korea are burdened with domestic, socio-economic, and even military roles for the cause of Socialist revolution," Yi says.

**Information Minister on Press Balance**  
*SK070153 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD*  
*in English 7 Apr 88 p 2*

[Text] Minister of Culture and Information Chong Han-mo yesterday said it is important for newspapers to achieve a balance between freedom and responsibility.

"Freedom accompanied by responsibility," Chong said in an address during a celebration to observe the 32nd Newspaper Day, which was held at the Press Center.

He said that a balance between freedom and responsibility is required by the new era of free competition of the press.

The minister stressed the need for fair competition between newspapers. "Fair competition is a prerequisite to the promotion of the press in the era of liberalization and openness," he said.

Chong called for the introduction of a system under which each newspaper reveals its circulation to properly meet the era of free competition.

At the meeting, the newspapermen adopted "Newspapers in the Era of Free Competition" as the slogan for this year's Newspaper Day which is today.

**General Trading Companies Increase Exports**  
*SK070504 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES*  
*in English 7 Apr 88 p 6*

[Text] Exports by the nation's general trading companies are sharply increasing this year, reflecting brisk business performances of domestic industries.

The seven general trading companies are Hyundai, Daewoo, Samsung, Lucky-Goldstar, Hyosung, Ssangyong and Sunkyoung.

According to business circles, their combined exports during the first quarter of this year amounted to \$4,851 million, up 35.4 percent over the figure recorded a year ago.

Hyundai shipped \$1,195 million worth of products spearheaded by exports of its passenger cars, registering a whopping 68.4 percent increase over the previous year and leading its rival companies.

Daewoo and Samsung witnessed a 58.8 percent increase and a 37.8 percent hike, respectively, over a year ago, due to brisk exports of electric and electronic products.

Hyosung and Ssangyong also enjoyed substantial increase in their exports during the first three months of the year, specifically, a 26.5 percent hike for Hyosung and a 26.2 percent increase for Ssangyong.

However, Lucky-Goldstar and Sunkyung recorded the relatively low increases in their exports because of poor shipments of their strategic products such as textiles and petrochemicals. The former witnessed a 8.2 percent increase and the latter a 6.7 percent hike.

The average 35.4 percent increase in exports by the seven general trading companies during the first quarter of the year surpassed the average 35 percent increase for all domestic industries.

Meanwhile, the combined shipments by the seven accounted for 37.9 percent of the nation's total exports during the period.

**Government To Expand Bank Credit Rate Range**  
*SK070511 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD*  
*in English 7 Apr 88 p 6*

[Text] The government will expand the range of bank credit rates from the current 10-11.5 percent annually to 9.5-12 percent or 9-12.5 percent in the second half of this year, government officials said yesterday.

Banks will use that range in setting low interest rates on loans for credit-worthy customers and high rates on loans for customers considered to be less credit-worthy.

Savings deposits rates are expected to be fully liberalized in two or three years, according to the officials.

The government's measures resulted from calls for liberalized financing as Korea now enjoys a current account surplus.

Reduced financing costs for Korean firms was cited as another key reason for the liberalization of financing as Korean companies are currently suffering from the sharp appreciation of the Korean won against the U.S. dollar and other major international currencies.

The Finance Ministry is also seriously considering a readjustment in the distorted interest rate structure in the financing industry.

An example of the distorted interest rate structure is the interest rate for the free savings deposit, which is a demand deposit offered by banks. Its rate is higher than that of time deposit, whose rate stands at 10 percent annually. The rate for free savings deposits is currently more than 12 percent annually.

Another example concerns such financing instruments as cash management accounts (CMA) offered by non-bank financial intermediaries whose interest rates are higher than bank credit rates. This situation leads firms to invest loans in financing instruments that guarantee higher interest income instead of repaying the loans.

Consequently, the government is considering readjusting the interest rate for bank credit rates higher than that placed on deposits at short-term financing firms or insurance companies.

**Brunei, Malaysia & Singapore**

**Malaysia**

**USSR's Rogachev, Delegation Begin Visit**  
*BK061643 Kuala Lumpur BERNAMA in English*  
1557 GMT 6 Apr 88

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, April 6 (BERNAMA)—Moscow has no intention to increase its military involvement in the ASEAN and Asia-Pacific regions, Soviet Deputy Foreign Affairs Minister Igor Rogachev said Wednesday.

The Soviet Union, however, hoped to enhance its relationship with the ASEAN countries in the areas of trade, economy, culture and sports, he told reporters on arrival at the Kuala Lumpur International Airport here.

The Soviet Union had, in fact, widened its scope of relationship with these countries in response to a call by its leader, Mikhail Gorbachev, in July 1986 to promote peace, stability and prosperity in these regions, he added.

Rogachev, who is on a 4-day visit to Malaysia, was accompanied by his ministry's director of the Southeast Asian Department, A.S. Zaytsev, and the special assistant to Deputy Foreign Minister, R.Z. Aliautdinnor.

The Soviet delegation was greeted on arrival by Deputy Foreign Minister Toh Muda Dr Fadzil Che Wan. Also present was the Soviet Ambassador to Malaysia F.I. Potapenko.

Rogachev is here as part of his official visit to Southeast Asian countries. He has already visited Kampuchea, Vietnam, Laos, the Philippines and Singapore.

He is scheduled to call on Foreign Minister Abu Hassan Omar Thursday to discuss various issues, including trade.

He will leave for Indonesia on Sunday to attend the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and Pacific (ESCAP) meeting. After Indonesia he will proceed to Thailand.

**Comments on Relations With Japan**

*BK070752 Hong Kong AFP in English 0727 GMT*  
7 Apr 88

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, April 7 (AFP)—A senior Soviet official Thursday deplored the state of Soviet-Japanese ties but said Tokyo must drop preconditions for better relations.

Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Igor Rogachev said Moscow had sent several proposals to Tokyo for better ties.

"But we get simple-minded answers because the northern territories remain a Japanese preoccupation," he said.

Diplomats said Mr. Rogachev was referring to Tokyo's demand that Moscow return to Japan four groups of islands seized at the end of World War II.

Tokyo wants the Shikotan, Kunashiri, Etorofu and Habomai Islands returned before full normalisation of ties, the diplomats said.

Mr. Rogachev, here on a four-day visit that is part of a Southeast Asian tour, was speaking on Soviet policy in East Asia and the Pacific at the Malaysian Institute for Strategic and International Studies. h

He visited Laos, Vietnam, Cambodia, the Philippines and Singapore before coming here and will leave for Jakarta on Sunday.

Mr. Rogachev said he held talks with Japanese Foreign Minister Sosuke Uno in September and had scheduled another meeting for next month.

"We hope the dialogue will continue without preconditions," he said.

Mr. Rogachev said there had been some narrowing of differences between the Soviet Union and the United States and China on how to resolve the Cambodia issue, although differences remained.

The United States and China had agreed with Moscow that Pol Pot, the Khmer Rouge leader blamed for genocide, should not return to power, he said.

"But we still do not see a reciprocal approach from the Khmer Rouge side," Mr. Rogachev added.

**Foreign Minister Proposes Refugee Conference**

*BK070714 Kuala Lumpur BERNAMA in English*  
0642 GMT 7 Apr 88

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, April 7 (OANA-BERNAMA)—Malaysia proposed on Thursday the convening of a conference on Vietnamese refugees, involving Vietnam and countries of first and third asylum, within a year.

Foreign Minister Abu Hassan Omar sounded out the proposal to the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNCHR), Jean Pierre Hocke, who called on him here.

Hocke arrived last night for a 5-day visit, which includes a visit to Pulau Bidong on Saturday. Abu Hassan told newsmen that the conference must draw up a long-term plan to solve the Vietnamese refugee problem, a burden that all countries could do without.

He said the high commissioner had agreed in principle to the idea.

A similar conference, the UN Conference on Indochinese Refugees was held in Geneva 10 years ago. Malaysia, together with its partners in the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) had pushed for the conference following the exodus of the Vietnamese boat people to their shores.

He said it was about time that the UNCHR held such a conference as Malaysia could not undertake the task of receiving the Vietnamese boat people forever.

As at the end of last month, there are still 10,504 Vietnamese boat people in Malaysia, including 8,104 on Pulau Bidong, an island off the eastern Malaysian State of Terengganu. That state government wants the island back.

This year, 8,382 Vietnamese have landed on Malaysian shore while 8,196 were resettled in third countries.

Abu Hassan said Vietnam must be pressured to take steps to reduce the outflow of its people to other shores, a role not only for Malaysia and other ASEAN countries to undertake but also for the UNCHR and other third countries.

He urged the UNCHR to particularly press Vietnam to speed up the process of issuing permits to Vietnamese wanting to leave the country under the Orderly Departure Programme (ODP). Under the ODP, Vietnamese leaving for resettlement, depart from Vietnam direct to the host countries.

Third countries were willing to accept the Vietnamese under the ODP but the problem was that Vietnam took a long time to process the applications, he added.

ASEAN, he said, had set up a committee to look into the refugee problem and draw up a report for its July foreign ministers meeting in Bangkok.

Malaysian officials would suggest the inclusion of the proposed conference in the report, he said.

The Malaysian leader also said he had particularly emphasized the need to step up efforts to facilitate those Vietnamese wanting to return to Vietnam.

**UK's Howe, Abu Hassan Omar Discuss Relations**  
*BK061705 Kuala Lumpur BERNAMA in English*  
1642 GMT 6 Apr 88

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, April 6 (OANA-BERNAMA)—Foreign Minister Abu Hassan Omar told Britain Wednesday that the investment climate in this country is now conducive for the forging of a "partnership in progress" between the two countries.

He said Malaysia had of late further liberalised its already congenial investment climate with the aim of expanding the manufacturing sector's contribution to the national economy and thereby reduce the preponderance of primary commodity exports.

"Towards this end, we believe that the investment incentives instituted recently will help forge many a partnership in progress—yours and ours," he said at a dinner here in honour of visiting British Foreign Secretary Sir Geoffrey Howe.

"We trust our friends will seize these opportunities to open up new areas of profitable collaborations," he added.

He noted that bilateral relations had shown "a certain buoyancy" in terms of trade exchanges and renewed investor interest.

On British economic, technical and financial assistance to Malaysia, he hoped that cooperation in these areas could be upgraded in terms of the quantum of soft credit and grants provided.

Abu Hassan also said that Malaysia and Britain had cooperated closely within the context of the ASEAN-European Community consultative machinery and he expressed Malaysia's appreciation for Britain's support in helping to stave off, at least temporarily, the EC's proposed consumption tax on vegetable and marine oils and fats.

Turning to the world stage, he said Malaysia and Britain shared common perceptions on various regional and international issues and, like Britain, Malaysia had expressed concern over the deepening crisis in the wake of the Palestinian uprising in the Israeli-occupied territories.

He added that although the international community had been largely impotent in the face of Israeli intransigence, the world had a moral obligation to alleviate the plight of the Palestinians.

There was, therefore, a dire need for the convening of an international conference to find a lasting solution to the Palestinian problem, he said, and added that this must include addressing the Palestinian demand for statehood.

He urged Britain to accept the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people.

On Afghanistan, Abu Hassan hoped that all parties concerned, including the superpowers, would ensure the formation of a representative administration to preclude the outbreak of civil war in that country, effect national reconciliation and guarantee the return of the millions of Afghan refugees now in neighbouring countries.

In his speech, Sir Geoffrey said what Britain was seeking was an "across the board partnership" in its relations with Malaysia.

He said the best evidence of British-Malaysian friendship was their cooperation in practical matters—market access, investment, new technology, and defence.

Sir Geoffrey mentioned two other examples of cooperation, in education and drugs, and on the latter he expressed the hope for a bilateral agreement providing for the confiscation of assets belonging to drug traffickers.

He said the British policy was to build a network of agreements with other countries to reciprocate powers for confiscation of assets and thus deter potential traffickers.

"Our strategy must be to combat all aspects of the problem with equal vigour—production, trafficking, demand, treatment and rehabilitation," he said, adding that Malaysia and Britain could together achieve success in all these.

Sir Geoffrey gave an assurance that Britain was a dynamic partner in areas that Malaysia was looking for—reliable trading partners and sound overseas investors.

"We have a record, not least in Malaysia, of providing a long-term commitment and a willingness to share technology," he said, adding that they were keen to share their experiences in the privatisation of telecommunication services, water supply, airport management and in privatisation itself.

#### **Foreign Minister Pays Visit to Yugoslavia**

For media reports on the visit to Yugoslavia of Foreign Minister Abu Hassan Bin Omar, including his meetings with Branko Mikulic, president of the SFRY Federal Executive Council, Budimir Loncar, federal secretary for Foreign Affairs, and Lazar Mojsov, president of the SFRY Presidency, see the Yugoslavia section of the 31 March East Europe DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

#### **Diplomatic Relations Established With Lesotho** *BK011245 Kuala Lumpur BERNAMA in English* 1046 GMT 1 Apr 88

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, April 1 (OANA-BERNAMA)—Malaysia and the southern African Kingdom of Lesotho have agreed to establish diplomatic relations at the high commissioner level. A joint communique was released by Wwsma Putra (Foreign Ministry) here Friday said the move was in line with both governments' desire to strengthen the existing relations to develop further cooperation between the people of the two countries. A Foreign Ministry spokesman said the move toward closer diplomatic ties resulted from a meeting between the king of Lesotho and Malaysian Prime Minister Dr

Mahathir Mohamed at the Commonwealth summit in Vancouver, Canada, last year. He said Malaysia would soon accredit an envoy to the kingdom, whose diplomatic mission nearest to Malaysia is in Beijing. It was reported Malaysia will soon appoint a 'roving ambassador' to be accredited to Zimbabwe and later to other countries in southern Africa, particularly the 'Frontline States' opposing South Africa.

#### **High Court Hears Submissions on UMNO Assets** *BK071304 Kuala Lumpur BERNAMA in English* 1112 GMT 7 Apr 88

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, April 7 (OANA-BERNAMA)—Some former members of the now de-registered UMNO will lose their proprietary rights to assets and liabilities of the party as they will not be accepted into UMNO BARU (New UMNO), (which has as its pro-tem president Prime Minister Dr Mahathir Mohamad) the High Court here heard Thursday.

(UMNO, the United Malay National Organisation is the dominant party of the ruling National Front coalition).

They would also be deprived of their proprietary rights if the assets and liabilities were vested with the New UMNO, said Raja Aziz Addruse, leading counsel for three former UMNO members seeking an injunction to stop the New UMNO from transferring any assets of the old UMNO.

He said that when UMNO was declared unlawful by a court on Feb 4, all its assets and liabilities were placed under the official assignee, adding that by virtue of Section 17 of the Societies Act which was amended and passed by Parliament recently, any surplus from the assets and liabilities of the old UMNO should be divided equally among party members.

However, Raja Aziz said, the act was amended to acquire the assets and liabilities solely for the benefit of UMNO Baru members and not for the benefits of its former and present members.

He was submitting in a suit filed by former prime ministers Tunku Abdul Rahman and Hussein Onn and former agriculture minister Abdul Manan Othman for an injunction to stop the New UMNO from transferring, dealing with or disposing of any assets of the old UMNO and an injunction stopping the party from making oral or written statements on matters pertaining to or touching on them or members of the pro tem committee of the proposed "UMNO Malaysia".

They also want the high court to stop the New UMNO from issuing any membership application form or accepting as members any former members of the old UMNO.

The three had named the New UMNO President and Prime Minister Dr Mahathir Mohamad and party Secretary-General Mohamed Rahmat on behalf of themselves as president and secretary-general of the New UMNO, and on behalf of and as representing all the other members of the party.

In their statement of claim, the plaintiffs alleged they were prejudiced and would suffer irreparable damages due to the amendments to the Societies Act and the federal constitution relating to the powers of the judiciary.

They claimed that the amendment to the act would enable the New UMNO to acquire all the assets and liabilities of the old UMNO without it having to accept as members, everyone of those persons who were lawful members of UMNO at the date it was deemed an unlawful society.

The High Court had on Feb 4 declared UMNO an unlawful society because of the presence of unregistered branches in the society. UMNO Baru was subsequently registered to replace the old UMNO.

Tunku Abdul Rahman and the two claimed that since the registration of the new UMNO, the defendants and UMNO Baru Deputy President Ghafar Baba had publicly announced that not all persons who were members of UMNO at the time it was deemed an unlawful society would be admitted to the new UMNO.

The new UMNO, they said, had since March 13 launched a membership drive designed to register only former UMNO members whom the party considered acceptable. They claimed that if the new UMNO registered the majority of these persons, it would subsequently be able to acquire for itself alone all those assets and liabilities.

Raja Aziz, assisted by Muhammad Shafee Abdullah and Christina Kow, told the packed courtroom that the Registrar of Societies was wrong in her decision to reject UMNO Malaysia and accept UMNO Baru.

"Although former foreign minister Rais Yatim (who was also involved in the formation of UMNO Malaysia) had filed an appeal against the decision to the home minister, but the personalities involved here are very important as the home minister is also the first defendant," he added.

Raja Aziz said when UMNO Malaysia was formed, all former UMNO members, without any exclusion, were invited to become its members, including Dr Mahatir who was invited by the Tunku himself.

Counsel added that if the registration of UMNO Malaysia had been accepted, all the former members of the old UMNO could become its members and the assets and liabilities would rightfully be transferred to the party.

From press reports, he said, the defendants and several other new UMNO members had declared openly that those who had brought UMNO to court and were involved in the formation of UMNO Malaysia, would not be admitted into the new UMNO.

Counsel also read out the affidavits of the Tunku and Hussein Onn which were filed to support the application for the injunction.

Among other things, the Tunku, in his affidavit, related the financial difficulties UMNO faced during its formation and how he and several other party leaders had made sacrifices to enable UMNO stand on its own feet.

He said that based on these reasons, it would be manifestly unjust and unconscionable to let any former members of UMNO be deprived of the assets in UMNO by their compulsory acquisition and proposed transfer to a "completely alien" society.

The hearing of the application before Justice Ajaib Singh continues tomorrow.

**MNRPM Article on Strengthening Racial Unity**  
*BK050533 (Clandestine) Voice of Malayan Democracy in Malay 1215 GMT 4 Apr 88*

[Article No 29 of the November-December 1987 issue of SULUH RAKYAT, published by the Malay Nationalist Revolutionary Party of Malaya [MNRPM]: "Strengthen Unity Among the Races"]

[Text] In a multiracial society like ours, relations among the races and national unity are of utmost importance. However, this matter has become very complicated because of our society's special characteristics and particularly because race has become an effective weapon for the reactionary ruling clique to destroy unity among the races in order to save itself from various crises it is facing.

In fact, there is a long history of close relations among the Malays, Chinese, and Indians. Over 2,000 years ago their forefathers met and communicated with one another in the Malay archipelago, including in peninsular Malaya. During the time of the Melaka Empire, the Chinese and Indians gradually settled here and mixed with the Malays despite differences in race, religion, customs, and other areas. Today the people of various races can communicate closely in social life without undesirable incidents. In several places, such as Terengganu and Kelantan, the Chinese and Indians can mix and mingle with the Malays very well. This is strong evidence that the people of various races in our country can unite and coexist peacefully.

Since independence, our country has been ruled by the Alliance coalition and later Barisan Nasional. The largest parties in the coalition—the UMNO [United Malays

National Organization], MCA [Malaysian Chinese Association], and MIC [Malaysian Indian Congress]—are dominated respectively by the upper classes of the three main races—Malays, Chinese, Indians. In addition to having a common interest in suppressing and exploiting the working masses of various races and colluding with foreign capital groups, these big shots have their own interests, particularly in the distribution of economic wealth and political power among themselves.

Relations among the races will become strained as soon as a dispute occurs among the leaders, particularly between the UMNO and MCA leaders, because these parties are racial in nature and these politicians speak in the name of their respective races to gain support. Their sharpest dispute took place in 1969 and led to the outbreak of the 13 May incident. Since then, almost 20 years have passed without the occurrence of similar incidents. Lately, however, relations among the races have again become strained. The public is worried about a possible recurrence of the 13 May incident and the possibility of our country becoming another Sri Lanka, Lebanon, or Cyprus. To strengthen national unity and unity among the races, it is extremely necessary for us to understand the real background and causes of the worsening racial issue in our country and to take proper steps to achieve the goal [of unity].

Since the New Economic Policy [NEP] was launched in 1970, a handful of Malay millionaires and billionaires have suddenly (?turned into) a class of bureaucrats and comprador capitalists in our country. The Mahathir ruling clique is the most aggressive, greediest, and most arbitrary representative of this class. The clique has ambitions to control not just 30 percent but over 50 percent of the corporate sector in our country.

On the other hand, the big Chinese and Indian capitalists, represented by the MCA- and MIC-led cliques respectively, are extremely desirous of the abundant wealth acquired by their partners within the UMNO. However, as minor partners in Barisan Nasional they have no decisive political power and must also bow to the wishes of the UMNO-led clique, particularly the NEP provisions. As a result they have become dissatisfied and have demanded implementation of the free enterprise policy, particularly after 1990. As the deadline approaches and the parties' respective interests continue to be affected due to the current economic recession, the dispute will definitely become more serious.

In recent years, the Mahathir clique has faced the most serious challenge to its interests in the UMNO and government, on the one hand, and the growing struggle of the people of various races on the other. Mahathir's image has reached its lowest ebb. The most serious power competition and struggle in the history of the UMNO is centering on a court case challenging the legality of Mahathir's election as UMNO president and the election of the leaders of the UMNO youth and women wings, particularly the former, next year. With

such a (?serious) competition and split, the politicians of Mahathir's faction and his opponents' faction are all competing to present themselves as Malay heroes, claiming to champion Malay interests and unity, with the aim of gaining support for their respective factions and diverting the people's attention from the crises within their own ranks.

While there is a split within the UMNO and Barisan Nasional, the patriotic and democratic parties and organizations of various races and beliefs are increasingly united in their common struggle against the Mahathir regime's policies harming the people and country. They have presented various proposals in the common interest of people of all races on issues such as poverty, graft, corruption, money politicking, the economic recession, [words indistinct] human rights, democracy, and national unity. Through the common struggle they have gradually understood one another and created better conditions for the establishment of a united multiracial front among the patriotic and democratic forces to face the Mahathir ruling clique. Such a front will pose a serious challenge and serve as an alternative to the antidemocratic, antipeople, and racial Barisan Nasional. Even though the establishment of such a front is still in the preliminary stages, the people are becoming increasingly conscious, while the Mahathir clique is further isolated and unstable. Accordingly, it will use issues that can destroy unity among the races as an effective weapon to foil establishment of this front.

In our country, the most sensitive issues that can easily cause a dispute among the races are language, culture, and education, in addition to the history of each race. These issues should be carefully and fairly handled for the sake of national unity. However, given its goals, the Mahathir clique has deliberately raised issues that can hurt the feelings of other races, and taken a series of steps affecting the interests of other races guaranteed under the national constitution. As a result, non-Malays have become very restless and dissatisfied.

The MCA big shots, who are facing a crisis and losing influence among the Chinese, seem to exploit this opportunity to restore their position. At the end of last year, the Selangor MCA even went so far as to pass a resolution questioning the indigenous people status of the Malays. The MCA big shots were trying to present themselves as the champions of Chinese interests. Racial drums subsequently echoed. This was what the Mahathir clique had been waiting for. Claiming that Malay dignity had been challenged, the Mahathir clique and its (?ilk) planned a series of mammoth rallies to mobilize the the UMNO grass-roots members, incite racial sentiments, and foment nationwide mass rioting and suppression of the patriotic and democratic forces of various races as well as opponents within its ranks. This is the real background and cause of the worsening racial problem in our country.

What we should admit is that the existence of a multi-racial society in our country has its advantages as well as complications. The advantages are: Our country has turned into a special melting pot to [word indistinct] the races, particularly the three main races originating from the three large races in Asia, each having a long history and rich civilization. The intelligence, creativity, and energies of a multiracial people can best be utilized to establish a prosperous and materially and spiritually rich civilized society. This will become a reality if the our country's society is free, just, and united.

However, the complications existing in our country's multiracial society are not few or insignificant. The Malays, who founded the country's civilized society, have long been oppressed by foreign colonialists and exploited and suppressed under the rule of the Mahathir clique-controlled Barisan Nasional in their own country. Not only are they demanding progress and liberation, but they are also demanding that their status as the indigenous people and founders of the civilized society be recognized and respected. This historical fact and the continuity of several institutions in Malay society such as the status of the sultans, Islam, language, and culture are the basis for us to readily accept the role of the Malays in the society for the sake of national unity.

It is also a fact that our country's society has gradually turned into a multiracial one since about a century ago. Accordingly, the legal rights of the non-Malays, which are contained in the national constitution, must also be recognized and respected. [Words indistinct] to encourage close relations among the races and national unity.

In recent events, the people of various races, including the UMNO grass-roots members, managed to exercise self-control even though the Mahathir clique incited racial rioting. This shows that the country's people have learned a lesson from past experience and events. If a riot erupts, they will become the victims while the politicians (?arbitrarily) take advantage of their misery. In the meantime, the efforts of variows far-sighted parties are not insignificant in easing the situation with a view to maintaining national unity.

In this connection, we warmly support the proposals of 13 people's organizations in our country that call for the establishment of a broadly represented national consultative council to encourage relations among the races and achieve national conciliation. We are convinced that a patriotic and democratic united front will be established early, and unity among the races and national unity will be maintained and strengthened if the people of various races and various patriotic and democratic parties and organizations give priority to the common interests of the people of various races, respect one another, handle issues well that can cause a dispute among themselves, and accurately disclose the real

causes of the racial issue. Only then will our common struggle against the Mahathir dictatorial clique be further intensified toward a final victory. People of all races and strata, unite!

### **Cambodia**

#### **Men Sam-An Receives Outgoing Soviet Envoy**

*BK060635 Phnom Penh Domestic Service  
in Cambodian 0430 GMT 6 Apr 88*

[Text] Female Comrade Men Sam-an, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau and chairman of the Central Organization Commission, received in Phnom Penh on the afternoon of 1 April Comrade Yuriy Ivanovich Razdukhov, Soviet ambassador to Cambodia, who paid a courtesy call on and bade farewell to her before ending his diplomatic mission in the PRK.

Speaking on that occasion, the Soviet ambassador noted the successful development of the Soviet-Cambodian relations and all-round cooperation. The comrade praised the Cambodian cadres and party members for their firm confidence in the revolution and their readiness to make every effort in serving their revolutionary cause. He said that the Cambodian party and people would certainly be able to solve all problems put forth at the fifth party congress.

The comrade ambassador also expressed profound thanks to the Cambodian leaders and friends for their assistance, enabling him to fulfill his diplomatic mission in Cambodia successfully, and reiterated the continued support of the Soviet Union which will always be a friend of the Cambodian people.

In her reply, female Comrade Men Sam-an highly valued the successful mission carried out by the comrade ambassador, thus contributing to the all-round relations between the two countries, particularly between the two parties. She stressed that the situation in Cambodia, particularly the rebirth of the Cambodian people, was inseparable from the timely assistance given by the Soviet people, thus enabling the Cambodian people to realize their economic restoration and construction. She noted the development of the party work gaining through experiences drawn from the fraternal parties, including the CPSU, together with the exchanges of visit by party delegations and their assistance in training cadres in charge of specialized fields and Marxist-Leninist theory. She also expressed profound thanks to the Soviet Union for its assistance, morally and materially, to the Cambodian people.

#### **Army Paper Supports SRV Stand on Islands**

*BK070910 Phnom Penh Domestic Service  
in Cambodian 1200 GMT 6 Apr 88*

[KANGTOAP PRACHEACHON PADEVOAT commentary: "Beijing's Insane Scheme Is Definitely Doomed To Fail"—date not given]

[Text] Whatever the circumstances, the SRV still wants to meet with the Chinese side to settle, through peaceful means, the problem of the Truong Sa [Spratly] and

Hoang Sa [Paracel] Islands to which the Chinese authorities have since January sent many warships to invade and occupy. Beijing, however, has not made any response to this goodwill. On the contrary, it has created a more complicated and tense situation in these islands and has hindered the movement of Vietnam's cargo ships and passage through Vietnamese and international waters.

On 14 March 1988, Chinese warships, including Nos 502, 506, and 531, barbarously shelled two Vietnamese cargo ships on a regular mission in the area of Gac Ma, Colin, and Len Dao in the Sinh Ton group of islands of Vietnam's Truong Sa Archipelago. These Chinese warships also opened fire on another Vietnamese freighter that came to the rescue of the victims in these two cargo ships.

On the same day, the Chinese authorities invented a new story to cover up this abject act by clamorously accusing Vietnam of causing tension along the Vietnamese-Chinese border. In fact, there was nothing amiss there.

The incident at Truong Sa and Hoang Sa Archipelagoes has caused people to recall the recent Lao-Thai border dispute which originated from Beijing's instigation of Bangkok. It is general knowledge that this problem took place after the Chinese authorities sent special delegations to Bangkok, such as the delegation of a Chinese deputy prime minister, the delegation of the deputy commander in chief of the People Liberation Army, and the delegation of the Chinese security minister. Immediately after these visits, Bangkok began its barbarous and inhumane invasion against Laos' territorial integrity. Such activities were initiated in accordance with the maneuvers of Great Han expansionism—Beijing's insane adventure.

The instigation of the Lao-Thai dispute, the invasion of Vietnam's territorial waters, and the support for the Pol Pot clique to undermine Vietnam and Cambodia constitute a dangerous fire that the Chinese have tried to kindle in an attempt to hinder the regional trend toward negotiation that is developing favorably. They particularly seek to hinder talks between the Cambodian side and all parties in Southeast Asia concerning the settlement of the Cambodian problem and problems of peace and stability in the region.

Together with the fraternal Vietnamese Army and people, the entire Cambodian army and people voice their full support for the correct goodwill of the Vietnamese people and vehemently condemn Beijing's armed provocations against Vietnam's sovereignty and territorial integrity as well as Beijing's barbarous schemes to sabotage the three Indochinese countries.

We demand that the Chinese authorities immediately withdraw all their warships from Vietnam's Truong Sa and Hoang Sa Archipelagoes. We wish to remind the Beijing authorities that if they obstinately ignore the

protests of the Vietnamese people and the peoples of Cambodia, Vietnam, and Laos, and the profound concern of world public opinion, particularly the countries which are adjacent to the East Sea, it would mean that they are intentionally going against the will of the peoples of Vietnam and China who desire to coexist in friendship and good neighborliness. Moreover, their insane scheme will inevitably meet with shameful

**CGDK Leaders Thank Li Peng for PRC's Support**  
*BK070818 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 6 Apr 88*

[Message of thanks from Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, president of the DK; His Excellency Son Sann, prime minister of the CGDK; and His Excellency Khieu Samphan, vice president of DK in charge of Foreign Affairs; to His Excellency Li Peng, acting prime minister of the PRC State Council—dated 31 March]

[Text] Respected and beloved Excellency: On behalf of the Cambodian people, the CGDK, and ourselves, we would like to express deepest gratitude to you, the PRC Government, and the great people of China who have reiterated, through your report dated 25 March 1988 to the first session of the Seventh NPC [National People's Congress], their vigorous support for our Cambodian people's national liberation struggle waged under the leadership of the CGDK, and the PRC's correct and persistent stand regarding the political solution to the Cambodian problem.

Your announcement on 25 March 1988 is very correct. Vietnam cannot avoid its direct responsibility regarding the Cambodian problem.

We are convinced that due to our Cambodian people's arduous struggle and with the world community continuing to jointly apply pressure in the political, diplomatic, and economic fields, the SRV will unavoidably be compelled to settle the Cambodian problem politically.

It is in this connection that we would like to highly value and express profound gratitude for the above-mentioned correct and just stand of Your Excellency, the PRC, and the great people of China.

We would like to take this opportunity to express our sincere and wholehearted congratulations for the brilliant success of the First Session of the Seventh NPC which will certainly stimulate the construction of China most rapidly toward the four modernizations.

We would like to also extend best wishes for your good health and success in your noble mission and for more successes to the great people of China in building the glorious PRC.

Please, Excellency, accept our highest regards and profound salutations.

[Dated] 31 March 1988

[Signed] Norodom Sihanouk, president of Democratic Kampuchea;

Son Sann, prime minister of the CGDK;

Khieu Samphan, vice president of Democratic Kampuchea in charge of Foreign Affairs.

**VODK Labels Hanoi Agreements as 'Maneuvers'**  
*BK060831 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 5 Apr 88*

[Station commentary: "Promises of Agreements Made With Other Countries by the Hanoi Authorities Are Just Deceitful Maneuvers Meted Out Occasionally to Extricate Themselves From Difficulties and To Serve Their Immediate Interests"]

[Text] At present, since they have faced more serious difficulties both on the Cambodian battlefield and in Vietnam, particularly in economic field, the Hanoi authorities have kept lying that they would withdraw all their aggressor troops from Cambodia in 1990. This is in an attempt to make various countries resume their aid to, restore business contacts with, and relax their pressure on Vietnam, thus enabling it to extricate itself from the current complex difficulties in all fields, strengthen itself, and turn to attack and smash the Cambodian patriotic resistance movement, thus totally realizing its aggression in Cambodia.

But, during the past half a century, the whole world, particularly countries in this region, has been well aware of the tricky nature of the Hanoi authorities. They know very well that all the promises or agreements made with other countries by the Hanoi authorities are just lies used occasionally in an attempt to extricate themselves from difficulties and serve their immediate interests.

Regarding Cambodia, between 1966 and 1967 when the Vietnamese needed rice and food from Cambodia and used Cambodian territory as a sanctuary in waging their war against the Thieu-Ky [Nguyen Van Thieu and Nguyen Cao Ky] regime and the Americans, Nguyen Huu Tho, president of the National Liberation Front of South Vietnam; and Pham Van Dong, premier of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam, solemnly declared their recognition of the current territorial integrity of Cambodia. But after the liberation of South Vietnam, the Hanoi authorities went back on their word and immediately sent troops to occupy Cambodia's Poulo Wai Island. And later on, they sent troops to invade and occupy Cambodian territory in various areas along the border with Vietnam.

In the negotiations held in 1975 and 1976, the Cambodian side proposed that Vietnam recognize the Cambodian territory as it announced in 1966 and 1967. But the Vietnamese authorities rejected this and proposed a plan

to set up a new map by seizing a large part of the Cambodian islands and territorial waters. And at the end of 1978, Vietnam sent hundreds of thousands of troops to launch a large-scale invasion into Cambodia in an attempt to annex the whole of Cambodia to Vietnam.

Regarding Laos, when Vietnam needed Laos as a front for waging war to liberate South Vietnam, the Hanoi authorities solemnly declared their recognition of the neutral government of Prince Souvanna Phouma and their respect for Laos' sovereignty. But in 1975 after they liberated South Vietnam, the Vietnamese did not hesitate to topple Laos' neutral government. They even sent half a million of troops to annex and occupy Laos—troops that remain even until today.

With China, when Vietnam needed arms, ammunition, and all kinds of aid from China to wage war against the Thieu-Ky regime and the Americans, on 14 September 1958, Vietnamese Premier Pham Van Dong wrote a letter to Chinese Prime Minister Zhou Enlai, voicing solemn support for China's statement dated 4 September 1958 regarding the volume of China's territorial waters that included the Nansha [Spratly], Dongsha, and Xisha [Paracel] Islands. But immediately after the liberation of South Vietnam, the Vietnamese authorities went back on their words and sent troops to invade and occupy some parts of Nansha Island.

With the United States, having suffered badly both on the battlefield and in all other fields, Vietnam signed a cease-fire agreement with the United States in Paris in 1973. After binding the United States with that agreement, Vietnam sent troops to invade Saigon in 1975.

Regarding Thailand, Vietnam has kept promising that it would respect Thailand's territorial integrity. But during the past more than 9 years, the Vietnamese aggressor troops often invaded Thai border without heeding any protest by Thailand.

All these events clearly show that the promises or agreements made with other countries by the Hanoi authorities are just deceitful maneuvers meted out on occasion to extricate themselves from difficulties and serve their immediate interests.

Therefore, no matter how hard the Hanoi authorities have tried to lie that they would withdraw all their troops from Cambodia in 1990, no one believes them. No one is foolish enough to be misled by the Vietnamese again. The whole world community holds that Vietnam—the aggressor—must withdraw all its troops immediately and unconditionally from Cambodia in accordance with the UN resolutions to allow the Cambodian people to decide their own destiny without any outside interference. If Vietnam refuses to withdraw, the world community will continue to put all kinds of pressure on it until it is compelled to withdraw all its troops from Cambodia in accordance with the UN resolutions.

## Indonesia

### U.S. Investors Assured on Funds Transfer

BK070319 Jakarta ANTARA in English 0212 GMT  
7 Apr 88

[Text] Jakarta, April 7 (ANTARA-OANA)—Minister of Trade Arifin Siregar has assured visiting American investors here that they are free to transfer their profits and capital to the United States because of the free exchange system adopted by Indonesia.

Speaking at a luncheon here Wednesday, the minister said that with this free exchange system, foreign investors in Indonesia can withdraw their capital out of Indonesia at any time.

The government also opens a wide door for the foreign investors to invest their capital through joint ventures with Indonesian partners, he added.

Arifin Siregar explained that in a bid to create a good business climate, the Indonesian Government has launched several policies to provide a wider chance for the investors, such as, policy packages issued on May 6, 1988 [date as received], and December 24, 1987.

Apart from that, the government is also mounting deregulation and debureaucracy [debureaucratization] drives throughout the country, he said.

Indonesia has some benefits for investments, such as an abundance of raw materials, cheap labor, and political and economic stability and with a large population of 170 million, Indonesia is certainly a potential market, he added.

Arifin Siregar said that following the drop in oil prices, the government now provides the private sector with a greater role in boosting the national economic growth.

The government is promoting a closer cooperation with the business circles, such as through periodic meetings between government officials and businessmen, he added.

These meetings are vital considering that the development at present is very rapid and needs a special attention, said Arifin.

Meanwhile, Deputy Chairman of the Indonesian Chamber of Commerce and Industry Tony Agus Ardie told ANTARA that the American investors are coming from California and their mission to Indonesia is meant to boost cooperation in trade, economy, and investment.

During a week in Indonesia, the U.S. investors will meet Indonesian investment officials to seek investment opportunities.

The U.S. is one of the biggest trade partners of Indonesia after Japan and Europe.

### Oil Company Denies Price Discounting for Japan

BK060843 Jakarta International Service in English  
0800 GMT 6 Apr 88

[Text] Indonesian state-owned oil company, Pertamina, said it was untrue that it had sold its crude oil to Japan with a discount. Pertamina spokesman K.Z. Endin told newsmen in Jakarta yesterday that reports that Indonesia had supplied Japan with crude oil at a U.S. \$1.56 discount per barrel are not true and that the price of Indonesian crude oil sold in the world market, in particular to Japan is still in accordance with OPEC's bench price, namely the government selling price or GSP. Mr Endin stressed that changes in Indonesia's crude oil prices will be carried out if OPEC changes the oil bench price for its members.

### State Secretary Outlines Ceausescu's Visit

BK061131 Jakarta ANTARA in English  
1031 GMT 6 Apr 88

[Text] Jakarta, April 6 (OANA/ANTARA)—The further development in cooperation with regard to the economy and development affairs between Indonesia and Romania will be explored during the visit to Indonesia by Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu from April 8 to 12, 1988.

The two sides will identify areas for cooperation, Minister/State Secretary Mardiono said at the Merdeka Palace here Wednesday after accompanying Indonesia's ambassador to Romania, R.H. Mokhtan who came to see President Suharto to report the forthcoming visit of the Romanian leader.

When asked on the development of the trade relations of Indonesia and the East European countries, including Romania, Mardiono admitted that there were several problems faced by the two sides. Some countries in East Europe used the barter system in their foreign trade procedures, which is practically unknown to Indonesia.

The forthcoming visit of the Romanian leader to Indonesia will be the second for him in the past five years.

On his way home from Indonesia, Ceausescu will call at Pakistan for a refueling of his plane, during which he plans to meet President Ziaul Haq.

While in Indonesia, the Romanian leader is also scheduled to visit a number of projects, including the Scientific and Technological Development Center (Puspitek) in Serpong, Tangerang, West Java.

## Laos

### VPA Delegation Arrives for 3-Nation Meeting

*BK070531 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao  
0430 GMT 7 Apr 88*

[Text] Implementing an agreement reached by the armies of the three fraternal countries—Laos, Vietnam, and Cambodia—a delegation of the VPA General Political Department led by Comrade Lieutenant General Nguyen Quyet, secretary of the CPV Central Committee, vice chairman of the Council of State, and chief of the VPA General Political Department, arrived in Vientiane on the morning of 6 March 1988 for an official visit and to attend the fifth conference of the three Army General Political Departments of Laos, Vietnam, and Cambodia to exchange lessons on the party and political work. The conference will be held in Vientiane capital soon.

The delegation was welcomed at Wattai Airport by Comrade Major General Osakan Thammatheva, member of the LPRP Central Committee, deputy minister of national defense and chief of the LPA General Political Department, and Comrade Brigadier General Thonglai Kommasit, member of the party Central Committee and first deputy chief of the LPA General Political Department, along with comrade deputy chiefs of the Army General Political Department and a number of officers from the department. Comrade Nguyen Xuan, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the SRV, and Comrade Nieng Phat, military attache of the PRK to Laos, were also on hand to welcome the delegation at the airport.

On the afternoon of the same day, the VPA General Political Department delegation led by Comrade Lt Gen Nguyen Quyet laid a wreath at the monument of Lao revolutionary combatants who have sacrificed their lives for the cause of national liberation and the cause of socialist defense and construction. The delegation was accompanied by Comrade Brig Gen Thonglai Kommasit. The delegation later viewed the Lao Army Museum, went sight-seeing, and visited a number of historic places in Vientiane. The delegation was warmly welcomed by cadres and soldiers everywhere it went.

Later, in the evening, a banquet was organized for the delegation by the LPA General Political Department. The banquet proceeded in an atmosphere of profound friendship, comradeship, and fraternity on the basis of the special solidarity between the two countries and two armies of Laos and Vietnam.

**Officials Receive New Nicaraguan Envoy**  
*BK070956 Vientiane KPL in English 0850 GMT  
7 Apr 88*

[Text] Vientiane, April 7 (KPL)—Phoun Sipaseut, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister for foreign affairs, received here the new Nicaraguan Ambassador Olga Aviles Lopez.

Questions on bilateral relations and cooperation between Laos and Nicaragua as well as international issues of mutual interest were discussed. The Lao foreign minister wished the ambassador success in her work for the interests of the peoples of the two countries.

Sisavat Keobounphan, Politburo member of the LPRP CC, secretary of the Vientiane party committee and mayor of Vientiane, on the same day also received Nicaraguan Ambassador Olga Aviles Lopez.

## Briefs

### Exports to USSR

Vientiane, April 5 (KPL)—The value of goods exchange between the Soviet Union and Lao Export-Import Company this year is expected to increase one percent compared to that of last year. Lao export goods include coffee beans, tin ore, wood products, and forestry products. This is stated by Somchai Sitthimolada, director of the company. The value of our exports to the Soviet Union, he said, in February reached over one million rubles. We are also diversifying our export goods such as tobacco and other agricultural products. The company in 1987 surpassed its export target plan by 6 percent. [Text] *[BK051136 Vientiane KPL in English 0906 GMT 5 Apr 88]*

### Philippines

**Honasan's 3 April Statement Published**  
*HK070851 Manila PHILIPPINE DAILY GLOBE  
in English 7 Apr 88 p 6*

["Statement" Issued by Gregorio Honasan dated 3 April 1988]

[Text] My countrymen:

With the aid of thirteen (13) soldiers of the Filipino People, I escaped from detention to continue the struggle for a better Philippines which was initiated in February 1986. No other elements of the Philippine Navy were involved. The date and time of my escape was chosen precisely to delimit responsibility and to forestall any attempt of the civilian leadership to again harass and sacrifice innocent military professionals as scapegoats. And yet they still managed to do so. Even in explaining my escape, it exposed its condescending attitude toward its very own soldiers by insinuating that bribery was involved.

The Aquino government has convicted me without trial and has called me names. It has attempted to link me and other officers to other despicable crimes. It has insisted on focusing on personalities rather than issues. It has failed to identify the real enemies of the people. Apparently, this administration has no intentions of effecting genuine reconciliation in our fragmented society because of its inordinate fear of losing power to people whose only vision is to set a new direction toward good government and a reformed AFP [Armed Forces of the Philippines].

To this day, after seven months, many officers and men implicated in the August 28 incidents are still detained without charges and without trial. Their rights to due process and speedy trial were completely disregarded by the Aquino administration despite its pretensions of being democratic and just, while affording the same rights to captured elements of the CPP [Communist party of the Philippines]/NPA, the real enemies of the people. We do not seek for mercy, we only ask for equal application of justice. Enlisted personnel and officers who only followed their own chain of command and who, by the administrations own propaganda line, "were misled by their superiors," must be meted punishment commensurate to their alleged offense.

Since November when we issued a unilateral declaration not to engage in any hostile acts against the present order in order to give time for the President to make good her promises in her October 20 speech, we have been true to our word. We are now withdrawing that declaration. It has become obvious by its own actions that the Aquino administration is incapable of ensuring the very survival of this nation over the next few years. We have to act and act boldly.

The spirit of RAM [Reform the Armed Forces Movement] lives on...for the Filipino people.

Gregorio B. Honasan  
Soldier of the Filipino People  
3 April 1988

#### Friend Expects Another Strike

HK061411 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan in Tagalog  
1000 GMT 6 Apr 88

[Text] Colonel Red Kapunan, one of the founding officers of the RAM, has admitted that former Colonel Gringo Honasan has plans to destabilize the Aquino government. The details from Jojo Ismael:

[Begin recording] Kapunan said in a Senate Committee on Defense and Naval Authorities hearing today that he personally knew Honasan, and he expects Honasan will strike again after a short period of rest.

Meanwhile, according to the Philippine Navy report submitted to the Senate Defense Committee, an active group is still supporting Honasan but not as large as the original group which was capable of launching a massive disturbance.

In a related report, Senator Ernesto Maceda dismissed reports that Honasan was seen in Hong Kong last Monday. According to Maceda, Honasan could be planning to create trouble to destabilize the Aquino government.

Jojo Ismael, Bureau of Broadcast Services News, the Senate. [end recording]

#### Armed Forces Said Ready

HK070935 Manila Radio Veritas in Tagalog  
0700 GMT 7 Apr 88

[Text] Armed Forces spokesman Colonel Oscar Florendo affirmed that the military is prepared against any possible attacks by forces of renegade soldier Gregorio Honasan. In an interview, Florendo stated that the Armed Forces would not give Honasan any chance to organize his forces. Florendo also denied that a shoot-to-kill on sight order has been issued against Honasan, saying that the Armed Forces has not given any such order.

On Honasan's letter to foreign news agencies yesterday, Florendo said the government was still studying its authenticity to ascertain that it was not the work of communist rebels. However, he admitted that the style and language of the letter were similar to those of previous letters issued by the former officer of the Armed Forces of the Philippines.

#### Ramos Opposes State of Emergency Declaration

HK071055 Manila Radio Veritas in Tagalog  
0700 GMT 7 Apr 88

[Text] Defense Secretary Fidel Ramos strongly opposes any plans to declare a state of emergency in the country. In an interview, Ramos firmly stated that a state of emergency was uncailed for under the present situation, adding that Press Secretary Teodoro Benigno was misquoted and that the latter did not say that the country was under a state of emergency.

#### Blames Enrile for Honasan Action

HK061405 Manila Radio Veritas in Tagalog  
1300 GMT 6 Apr 88

[Text] Defense Secretary Fidel Ramos stated emphatically that the pronouncements by Honasan constituted a direct threat to the security of Filipino civilians and soldiers. Ramos also said that the government will not tolerate destabilizing efforts by bad elements.

In two separate announcements at Malacanang and at Camp Aguinaldo, Ramos expressed confidence that Honasan cannot succeed in any of his endeavours because he no longer has any credibility before the eyes of the people.

At the same time, Ramos also sternly condemned the alleged intervention of Senator Enrile in issues related to Honasan's escape. This was in reaction to Enrile's challenge that Ramos and General de Villa resign their posts. Ramos stated that the actions of the rebel soldier were the results of Enrile's influence.

[Begin Ramos recording in English] We all know that Senator Enrile, with due respect to him, had a great deal to do over a period of many years, with forming Gregorio Honasan's character. His escape is just one act in a

series of events that goes way back, which helped somehow to create the Rambo style of some people, and is away from what is considered professional conduct or respect for the law for a member of the Armed Forces of the Philippines. [end recording]

**Antigovernment Faction in Military Revealed**  
*HK070831 Manila THE MANILA CHRONICLE*  
*in English 7 Apr 88 pp 1, 7*

[By staff member Lito Mangaser]

[Text] The military admitted yesterday it remained divided with a faction actively working to destabilize the Government.

"The Armed Forces leadership concedes that, as is obvious to us, there's still a certain fissure within the military which needs to be addressed some more or with more vigor," Sen Ernesto Maceda said after the Senate committee on defense and security, which he heads, heard testimonies of senior generals led by AFP [Armed Forces of the Philippines] Chief of Staff Gen. Renato de Villa.

During the day-long hearing, Lt. Col. Eduardo Kapunan, a close associate of former Lt. Col. Gregorio "Gringo" Honasan and himself facing rebellion charges for alleged participation in the Aug. 28 failed coup, said he did not think Honasan was out to grab power.

He said Honasan escaped because of the frustration over the military justice system and his failure to obtain amnesty for the participants in the failed coup.

Maceda said he believed Honasan was only biding for time and would launch another coup.

He said that while investigations had shown that Honasan was aided in his escape by only a small group, there was indications that "there is a very active group that is still engaged in planning (against the Government)...even if they are not military-wide, not that widespread as prior to Aug. 28."

De Villa vowed to block subsequent attempts by rebel soldiers and said Camp Aguinaldo has taken measures to prevent Honasan from reaching and consolidating his followers in the military.

This strategy, De Villa said, would not require infusion of more troops into Metro Manila nor disrupt counter-communist insurgency operations.

De Villa and Kapunan appeared in the morning hearing where newsmen were asked to leave on some portions.

After an hour of closed-door session, Maceda told reporters that "between the AFP leadership and opinion of Kapunan, I believed that while Honasan will lie low for a while, he will eventually move in the direction of taking some action to destabilize the Government."

Maceda said a Navy investigating body has recommended in its final report the filing of charges before a military court against two officers of BRP Andres Bonifacio, Honasan's prison ship.

The officers were Lt. Commander Fred Tuvilla, the ship's commanding officer, and Lt. Senior Grade Virgilio Alcantara, its administrative officer.

Maceda said they would be held accountable for possible dereliction of duty under the principle of command responsibility.

De Villa admitted laxity by the military in providing security for Honasan, and oversight in giving full trust to the guards who eventually helped Honasan escape.

A tactical evaluation, according to De Villa, showed that military erred when it reinforced the original seven guards of Honasan with another seven of their colleagues from the elite Special Warfare Group (Swag).

Although the number of Honasan's close-in security was doubled, the military overlooked a void of counter-intelligence, according to the assessment.

The situation worsened when the military became too preoccupied with unconfirmed reports of a plot to spring Honasan by outsiders, and never anticipated the possibility of a rescue coming from its ranks.

"Maybe when there was a necessity to add another team...it should have not come from the same unit but from another branch of service so that you have the second unit watching the first unit," the assessment said.

**Foreign Businessman Not Worried About Honasan**  
*HK070945 Hong Kong AFP in English 0914 GMT*  
*7 Apr 88*

[Text] Manila, April 7 (AFP)—Foreign and local businessmen Thursday said they were not worried by a threat from military renegade Gregorio Honasan to launch anti-government attacks, and predicted that economic progress will go on.

The dismissed Army colonel issued an open letter Wednesday threatening to mount fresh attacks against the government, four days after he escaped from a prison ship anchored off this city.

Mr. Honasan was imprisoned for leading a bloody coup attempt in August which claimed at least 53 lives and injured 300 people, many of them civilians.

Gordon Westly, president of the American Chamber of Commerce here, told AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE: "I don't think it will have any adverse consequences. I don't think anybody in the foreign community is really worried about this."

Ricardo Romulo, head of the influential Makati Business Club, said the threat was "not a national emergency at all."

"As far as the business community is concerned, it has not affected the climate of investment in the Philippines."

Heinrich Schumacher, an officer of the European Chamber of Commerce, also said that he did not expect the threats to affect foreign investment here, adding that "we're booming. We're moving in the right direction."

However, one European businessman said that while he did not think Mr. Honasan could mount another coup try, his escape "underlines that there are still divisions in the Armed Forces."

The business community, the military establishment and the Roman Catholic church hierarchy are considered the institutional pillars of support for the two-year-old government, which is facing communist and right-wing extremists.

#### Media Criticizes Overreaction to Honasan Case

##### Aquino Actions Criticized

HK050853 Manila PHILIPPINE DAILY GLOBE  
in English 5 Apr 88 p 4

["Turn of Events" column by Francisco S. Tatad: "Censoring the Press"]

[Text] In an obvious over-reaction to Gringo Honasan's escape from his prison ship Saturday, President Aquino went to great lengths to convince the nation that his decision to escape was tantamount to "an admission of guilt." In good time Honasan—if he cares to—should be able to respond to that. It strikes me, however, as a classic case of non-sequitur: it does not follow, Madame President. What does seem clear is that after over a hundred days of being detained aboard ship, Honasan had been led to believe he would not get a fair hearing from the government, given the personal enmity against him of the political leadership which had long prejudged his case. This is gleaned from the letter he wrote Mrs Aquino on March 21, and which we reproduced here on March 29.

Mrs Aquino's words were those of an angry house wife, not a President's, and the panic the government went into was tantamount—to borrow the President's quote—to an official admission that Honasan enjoyed undiminished popular support. Indeed, many received news of Honasan's escape as an unexpected "Easter gift." In Bicol, where the news reached me on Easter Sunday, young people shouted their delight and the more mature restrained themselves from dancing in the streets.

Was this mere emotional support for a folk hero or deeply-felt support for his cause? We do not know: it is one or the other or both. The 13 or 14 guards who jumped the BRP Andres Bonifacio with Gringo are in

the best position to tell us, except that not a single one of them managed to get caught. What we do know is that in the short history of his detention aboard ship, Honasan was followed by crowds wherever his ship went—whether it was to join the rescue operations during the Dona Pas tragedy off Mindoro, or simply to stop for minor repairs in Cavite or Batangas. In one of the more amusing stories we heard, it was told that the fishermen of Balayan, Batangas so identified with him that they made him their association's honorary president.

This, however, has a longer history. First thrown to Fort Magsaysay after Mrs Aquino had a falling away with the Reform the Armed Forces Movement or RAM in order to keep him out of mischief, he soon enough won the loyalty and affection of the trainees there and together they marched on Camp Aguinaldo on August 28, 1987. In the aftermath of that August 28 incident, the government tried to smear his name in the media, but the military, including the PMA [Philippine Military Academy] cadets, came out in support of him, asking that he be amnestied for whatever offense he might have committed. On his capture on December 9, the arresting personnel froze and became apologetic upon seeing him and he had to ask them to do their job. Given this background, I am convinced the official claim that his naval guards had all been bribed to join him is pure hogwash. Even the government must know it, for no responsible official has tried to substantiate or elaborate upon the charge.

The decision by Congress to investigate is correct. But the value of such an inquiry could only be limited. Honasan's original complaint was against a misguided and incapable leadership mired in partisan politics that has, among others, allowed communist insurgents to attack the country's most vital institutions, including the government itself. Despite the recent capture of some communist leaders—which seems to show that the Maoists are being eliminated while the Marxist-Leninist and pro-Moscow leaders are taking over the movement—this complaint has not ebbed. Resurgence of cronyism and large-scale corruption has since been added to the list of complaints. And despite its high claims, the administration has failed to win sufficient public and business confidence in its ability to solve and survive its most serious problems.

Now comes the secretary of justice. His directive to the media, particularly broadcast, to suppress interviews with and statements from Honasan—something the government has not done with respect to statements coming from the NDF or the MNLF—is less than a help. All it has done is to show that despite its avowed allegiance to public liberties, the administration—when its interests are involved—is the first one to trample upon freedom of the press. Secretary Ordóñez's directive smacks of press censorship; it must be resisted.

**Handling of Honasan Criticized**  
*HK070931 Quezon City GMA 7 Radio-Television  
Arts Network in English 1430 GMT 6 Apr 88*

["Straight from the Shoulder" TV program, with Luis Beltran: "Column of the Air"]

[Excerpt] A lot of people probably have forgotten that Honasan was being kept on a prison ship behind the Philippine Navy's headquarters—until Saturday when he decided to take off, accompanied by 14 members of a special group called the SWAT, 14 navymen who had been specially trained for underwater demolition, for the handling of explosives for silent killing in underwater tactics. Honasan had been on board that ship for 4 months, and apparently the treatment was such that he was generally almost ignored in the sense that the "Andres Bonifacio" was a working Navy vessel.

Most of you may not know that when the "Dona Paz" tragedy happened, that vessel was apparently one of the ships sent to Romblon, and Honasan even participated in the taking on board of the cadavers floating on the sea. During the course of the operations, the vessel was also visiting different ports, one of them being in Batangas where a lot of the civilians there went to see Honasan. So in general, I think everybody forgot that he was the leader of the August 28th coup, and one morning everybody woke up and he was gone.

However what is puzzling about the whole thing is the reaction of the Philippine Government. You know, in the South, Nur Misuari is the head of 30,000 armed men—they are so well armed, they have better arms than the Armed Forces of the Philippines. In Metro Manila, 150 police and militarymen have been killed by NPA Sparrows, and there's very little reaction from the government other than the usual press releases.

Gringo Honasan decides to escape with 14 people in 2 rubber dinghies, and the way the government reacts makes it look as if he is about to overthrow the government. Perhaps it is time that some people in Malacanang thought of how crises can be met, of how the Crisis Management Committee should be put together and should assess things like this. You know, when government reacts in such an explosive manner, it affects our international image—a lot of foreign investors, a lot of people who would come to the Philippines, become scared, and this affects even our economic well-being.

I don't think that 14 men and a former colonel in the Armed Forces armed with 2 rubber dinghies can overthrow the Philippine Republic. But the government is behaving as if they could. And in the end, the underdog image of Honasan, the prospects of an entire governmental machinery going after one man, and of an entire government being shaken by the escape of one man is liable to create the kind of reaction that the government itself does not want.

The most interesting aspect, of course, of the Honasan case, as far as media is concerned, was the reaction of Justice Secretary Sedfrey Ordonez. Three or two days ago, Secretary Ordonez came out with the interesting theory that any broadcast media which featured an interview with Honasan would be prosecuted and its franchise taken away. Today Ordonez is retreating; he is saying that it was only a personal opinion he expressed. The secretary of justice, unfortunately, cannot express personal opinions that easily because an opinion from the justice secretary often has the force of law.

There are certain things that indicate that this is not a personal opinion at all. For example, on the basis of what he said, the National Telecommunications Commission refused to air a tape held by Station DZXL of Gringo Honasan explaining that he had not bribed his guards. On another point, the opinion expressed by Ordonez came after a 2 and 1/2-hour meeting of the cabinet in an emergency session. The wondrous thing about this is that Ordonez is worried about the opinion of one former lieutenant colonel with 14 men in 2 rubber dinghies.

In the meantime, the New People's Army is giving weekly interviews on how they intend to liquidate more men in government; Misuari is threatening a war in the South; everybody is getting on Philippine television—and they don't want Gringo Honasan to be able to broadcast what he has to say!

In other countries, they would probably be already pillorying the government for an attempt to impose prior restraints on media. In the Philippines, everybody just laughs about it and, as has been borne out by the Ordonez statement, everything is finally treated as a joke. They say: I was just kidding; it was just my personal opinion; see, I'm laughing and smiling. We are supposed to forget that, in this government which came into power and which retains popularity only on the basis of its having restored democratic institutions, one of its major decisions was to muzzle media in order to prevent a rebel colonel from having access to it.

It is *deja vu* for a lot of newspapermen. Many of us were sued for libel, many of us were threatened and jailed for putting out the views of people who are now running the current administration when they were in the opposition.

I think how all this should be treated was nicely put by a learned jurist in the U.S. called, ironically, Judge Learned Hand. He said that the greatest test of democracy is when you allow the airing of views which you personally hate, when you allow the expression of opinions with which you disagree. That is the essence of democracy. It is a lesson that many in the administration should recall, for as a historian once said: Those who ignore the mistakes of history are doomed to repeat them. [passage omitted]

**Soviets Refute U.S. Charges of Arms Buildup**  
*HK070711 Hong Kong AFP in English 0640 GMT  
7 Apr 88*

[Text] Manila, April 7 (AFP)—A Soviet Embassy official Thursday denounced the United States for accusing Moscow of menacingly building up its military presence in Asia.

"We take this statement with profound disappointment," Alexandre Losyukaov, deputy chief of the Soviet mission, told a news conference here two days after U.S. Ambassador to Manila Nicholas Platt raised the Soviet threat.

Mr. Platt issued the warning at the opening of talks with the Philippines on the future of two major U.S. military bases in the Philippines.

The Soviet diplomat said this was "but a reflection and repetition of the same confrontational cold war mentality which has been typical of U.S. foreign policy in the region since the establishment of U.S. bases."

He said the Soviet threat had been persistently used to justify the continued presence of Clark Air Base and Subic Naval Base, the largest overseas U.S. bases, and stressed that Washington was the dominant power in Asia.

"The U.S.S.R. cannot ignore the major military formations of the U.S. in the area. The main task of our fleet is to defend our territory," he said.

He said Moscow will maintain "the minimum needed level to neutralize this threat" of U.S. military might.

**'Prior Consent' on U.S. Missiles Sought**  
*HK070911 Manila PHILIPPINE DAILY GLOBE  
in English 7 Apr 88 pp 1, 6*

[By staff writer Julius F. Fortuna]

[Text] The Philippine panel demanded yesterday that the U.S. secure the Philippine government's prior consent, not only "prior consultation", in the deployment of long range missiles inside Clark Air Base and Subic Naval Base.

On the second day of the bases treaty review at the Philippine International Convention Center, Foreign Affairs Secretary Raul Manglapus also asked the U.S. panel to seek the Philippine government's consent in its plans to use the U.S. facilities for combat missions outside the purview of the Mutual Defense Treaty.

Manglapus jolted the U.S. panel with this demand that has a bearing on the standing worldwide policy on the deployment and storage of nuclear weapons.

U.S. Ambassador and chief U.S. panelist Nicholas Platt remarked after hearing the Philippine proposal that if it would be carried it would cripple the "global security operations" of the U.S.

The U.S. has a standing policy not to confirm or deny the existence of nuclear weapons in any of its domestic and international bases including Clark and Subic.

Platt asked the Philippine panel: "Why change a good thing; there never was a problem?"

He was said to have invoked the question of trust by the Philippine on the U.S. government. Manglapus countered by asking why the U.S. maintains a policy of "no confirm no deny" (NCND) of nuclear weapons inside the bases.

The provision for prior consultations on the establishment of long-range missiles was contained in the 1983 memorandum of Agreement between former Ambassador Benjamin Romualdez and U.S. Ambassador Michael Armacost.

The "prior consultations" clause was provided for in the 1983 review notwithstanding a provision in the 1979 review assuring the United States of "unhindered military operations involving its forces in the Philippines."

If the Manglapus proposal is eventually approved, the U.S. cannot utilize its forces and equipment in the Philippines as a staging area for military operations abroad.

In the past, Clark and Subic were used to support the Permesta rebellion against Sukarno in 1958 and the Khamba rebellion in Tibet in 1959. There were also claims that the bases were also used for offensives during the Vietnam War.

In a press briefing after yesterday's talks, U.S. and Philippine spokesmen Mary Carlin and Ambassador Leonides Caday made no mention of discussions on the "unhindered" use of military bases and simply said that talks, other than the labor issue, are still ongoing.

In yesterday's session, the U.S. [and] RP [Republic of the Philippines] sides agreed to call for a separate review of the Bases Labor Agreement, apart from the general MBA [Military Bases Agreement] review.

The two sides agreed to constitute separate panels within three months to revise or alter the Bases Labor Agreement which was first agreed upon on May 27, 1968.

Among the topics to be discussed are: application of Philippine labor laws, preferential employment for Filipinos, uniform or comparative employment standards on wages, security of employment and severance pay.

**New Provisions Proposed for Bases Labor Accord**  
*HK070837 Manila PHILIPPINE DAILY INQUIRER*  
*in English 7 Apr 88 pp 1, 6*

[Text] Filipino workers in the American military facilities here are proposing seven new provisions, including the payment of a nuclear-risk pay, in the existing Base Labor Agreement [BLA].

As this developed former Sen. Lorenzo Tanada called for the immediate termination of the RP [Republic of the Philippines]-U.S. military bases agreement and appealed to the Philippine panel in the bases review to "speak for the people and their true interests."

"The Military Bases Agreement [MBA] has been a malevolent influence poisoning our political life especially during the last 15 years," Tanada told anti-bases activists gathered for a so-called People's Review of the MBA at the University of the Philippines (UP) Law Center yesterday.

In a position paper submitted to the Philippine panel in the on-going review of the RP-U.S. military bases agreement, the Federation of Filipino Civilian Employees Associations (FFCEA) has asked for among other things, a nuclear-risk pay to be extended to all employees, plus insurance coverage for nuclear-caused illness, injury or death in amounts to be determined through collective bargaining.

Tanada said the premise that the bases agreement is based on "mutuality of security interest" between the Americans and the Filipino people "has been shown to be false."

"We could today be at the threshold of our final political and economic emancipation," Tanada said as he asked the people "to keep vigil over the future course of the official (bases review) talks."

The 20,000 unionized base workers on Clark air base and Subic naval base also want the inclusion in the BLA of a new provision that would automatically entitle them to all rights and benefits that may be granted by the Philippine government to private sector workers.

The base employees also reiterated their demand that the review of the 1968 BLA be conducted separately but simultaneously with the talks on the Military Bases Agreement.

FFCEA president Roberto Flores said that unless this was done, labor issues would again be relegated to the background as in past negotiations.

The Trade Union Congress of the Philippines to which FFCEA is affiliated has urged the government to immediately form the Philippine panel that will review the BLA.

However, the U.S. panel has yet to agree to Philippine proposal for simultaneous BLA and MBA talks.

The other provisions being proposed by the FFCEA are:

No employee shall be suspended or terminated for any cause except under the principles and procedures established in the BLA amendment.

Filipinos and U.S. citizens occupying positions of comparable job titles, duties, functions and responsibilities shall receive equal pay. All wages, salaries, compensation, benefits and other remunerations of Filipino employees shall be in U.S. dollar converted to Philippine peso at the current exchange rate.

Filipino employees shall have a special schedule of benefits for injury, illness or death that approximates the schedule under the U.S. Federal Employees Compensation Act.

The U.S. Armed Forces shall recognize its responsibility for the safety and health of Filipino workers.

Whenever an RP-U.S. bilateral agreement is discussed or reviewed, the Filipino workforce must be represented through their legitimate labor organization.

**Review To Begin in July**

*HK071057 Manila Radio Veritas in Tagalog*  
*0700 GMT 7 Apr 88*

[Text] A review of Filipino workers' conditions in U.S. military installations in the country will start in July. The Philippine panel, headed by Foreign Secretary Raul Manglapus, and the American panel, headed by U.S. Ambassador Nicholas Platt, earlier decided to conduct a separate review of the 27 May 1968 RP [Republic of the Philippines]-U.S. Bases Labor Agreement.

It is still not known who will constitute the Philippine delegation to this talks.

Meanwhile, it has been reported that Filipino workers receive lower compensation than their foreign counterparts doing the same jobs in Clark Air Base and Subic Naval Base.

**U.S. Navy Chopper Said 'Too Close' to Palace**  
*HK070605 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan in Tagalog*  
*0430 GMT 7 Apr 88*

[Report by Malacanang reporter M.P. Lazaro—live]

[Text] As promised earlier, here is a report regarding an incident last Tuesday in which a U.S. chopper flew too close to Malacanang Palace. This is not an isolated incident; this is apparently the second time such a violation of our airspace limit has been committed by the United States, according to the head of PSG [Presidential Security Group] commander, Colonel Voltaire

Gazmin. He said this second violation by the Yanks [Kano] which took place the day before yesterday when they flew their aircraft over Malacanang, in total disregard of the ban by the Bureau of Air Transport which sets a total distance of 2 million [word indistinct] on both sides, at a height of 5,200 feet. Col Gasmin revealed that the chopper did not have a permit to fly over this space and was spotted at 11 am on Tuesday by personnel of the NAIA [Ninoy Aquino International Airport]. The aircraft was identified as having come from Subic Naval Base in Olongapo. Gazmin said the earlier violation committed by these Yanks took place when they held an air show the past few days. He said the president has allowed him to file a protest over these violations by the U.S. servicemen, and he has duly reported them to the defense secretary so that this could be forwarded to the Foreign Affairs Secretary for action by the U.S. Embassy. He said this was in line with [words indistinct] of the government.

Meanwhile a high-level U.S. Embassy official denied knowledge of these incidents, saying he had no comment to make. At an interview this morning, Kenneth Quinn, Deputy to the U.S. Ambassador to the Philippines, said he saw no reason for him to comment on matters of which he had no knowledge. He also denied that U.S. aircraft have been violating space regulations, saying that their aircraft have not been flying over Manila without prior permission from the Manila airport power for instructions on directions. [as heard] He denied any knowledge of the PSG protest about the alleged violations by American pilots. Quinn explained that whenever pilots carry passengers from Clark or Subic bases headed for the embassy in Manila, permission is first sought from Manila's control tower.

#### **Official Protest To Be Made**

HK070751 Manila Radio Veritas in Tagalog  
0700 GMT 7 Apr 88

[Text] President Aquino has given the go-ahead to the sending of a letter of protest by the Philippine Government to the U.S. Embassy in connection with the flight over Malacanang of a U.S. Navy helicopter 2 days ago.

According to Voltaire Gazmin of the Presidential Security Group, the said letter of protest will be forwarded first to the Departments of Defense and of Foreign Affairs. The Constitution strictly prohibits the entry of warplanes into the Philippines' territorial airspace without prior notice.

Gazmin noted that this was the second time that a U.S. plane flew over Malacanang. Last year, an American jet flew right over Malacanang. It is not yet known whether it was a spy plane or whether it strayed there by mistake.

#### **South Korean Foreign Minister Arrives**

HK071309 Hong Kong AFP in English 1256 GMT  
7 Apr 88

[Text] Manila, April 7 (AFP)—South Korean Foreign Minister Choe Kwang-su arrived here Thursday for a two-day visit and talks with President Corazon Aquino and other Philippine officials.

Mr. Choe told reporters his visit was the first leg of a two-week tour of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) member-states.

He leaves for Indonesia Saturday to address a U.N. Economic and Social Council for Asia and the Pacific session April 12.

Mr. Choe said in Seoul earlier Thursday that he would deliver personal letters from new South Korean President No Tae-u to each of the leaders of ASEAN, which also includes Brunei, Malaysia, Singapore and Thailand.

Asked over Seoul's position on the U.S. bases in the Philippines, whose stay was currently being reviewed here by Manila and Washington, Mr. Choe said he was not in a position to comment on a local issue.

But he said South Korea maintains "very close, cooperative relations with the U.S.," which he described as "our allies in the security and stability of the region."

Philippine leftists and nationalist groups are demanding the removal of the Clark Air Base and Subic Naval Base, which they allege violate Philippine sovereignty. Washington maintains they are necessary for regional security.

#### **Aquino Meets Indonesian Foreign Minister**

HK070913 Manila Radio Veritas in Tagalog  
0700 GMT 7 Apr 88

[Text] President Aquino today met with visiting new Indonesian Foreign Minister Ali Alatas, who is presently in the country on a 1-day visit. Alatas arrived at Villamor Air Base yesterday, accompanied by other Indonesian officials. Malacanang did not reveal the contents of the meeting between the president and the Indonesian foreign minister.

#### **Japan Mission Seeks Assurances of Stability**

HK070849 Manila BUSINESS STAR in English  
7 Apr 88 pp 1, 11

[By Stella Marie R. Tirol]

[Text] Japanese investments in the Philippines may surge or dwindle depending on how well the government and Filipino business leaders can convince a top-level Japanese trade mission in the next few days that the country is politically and economically stable.

Yesterday, the Japanese mission, the largest ever to visit the country, met the officials and members of the Philippine Chamber of Commerce and Industry (PCCI) at the start of a three-day "Philippines-Japan Business Conference" at the Philippine International Convention Center (PICC).

PCCI president Victor A. Lim told newsmen yesterday that almost all the major Japanese companies, especially the sogo shoshas or large trading houses, are poised to make investment decisions.

Most of the companies represented in the 120-man mission are no longer looking for investment opportunities, he said, but are in the final stages of decisionmaking regarding plans and projects.

Crucial to their decision will be the next few days of the three-day mission when they will talk to government officials, led by President Aquino, Lim said.

Lim said that since the kidnapping, of Mitsui executive Nobuyuki Wakaoji, Japanese investments have almost come to a halt. The mission will determine whether or not Japanese investments will flow into the country once again.

Already at the door are the giant trading companies of Japan which will lead any investment flow, said Lim. "This is the tip of the iceberg," he said, referring to other investments that will follow once the sogo shoshas decide to come in.

Among Japan's giant trading companies are Mitsubishi Corp., Mitsui & Co. Ltd, Marubeni Corp., C. Itoh & Co. Ltd., Sumitomo Shoji Kaisha Ltd., Nissho-Iwai Co. Ltd, Toyo Menka Kaisha, Ltd. and Nichimen Co. Ltd.

These trading companies international and domestic trade and are active in resource development, manufacturing, mining, urban and regional development, service and finance. Some of them already have existing investments in the country but were frightened from investing further by the Wakaoji kidnapping.

#### Optimism [subhead]

In opening the first day of the conference attended by three of Japan's largest business organizations, Lim said that the pessimism of the Marcos era and the wait-and-see attitude of the early months of President Aquino's term are now being replaced by a "clearly supportive optimism."

He said the just concluded popular elections and economic recovery have contributed to this optimism.

At the same time, however, Lim told the Japanese businessmen that "there is no pint in understating our current difficulties. We are fully aware of the persistent threats to peace and order. We see and feel the effects of

imbalances of trade and payments. We must daily grapple with the effects of widespread poverty as they are manifested in our labor union movements, the congestion of our public infrastructures and the relative inefficiency of some of our public services."

He stressed, however, that "we in the private sector now look on them, not as deterrents and insurmountable barriers, but as challenges to our management ability and ingenuity. We are now prepared to accept some of the responsibility for finding solutions and to include these solutions in our corporate planning exercises."

Lim emphasized that 1988 is a crucial year for Philippine business. With plant capacity at the upper limits, he stressed that the continuing increased demand must now be matched by new investments in equipment, buildings, marketing organization and working capital. "We must now match our optimism with hard cash," he said.

#### Japan To Financially Support Land Reform OW061029 Tokyo KYODO in English 1001 GMT 6 Apr 88

[Text] Manila, April 6 KYODO—Japan has pledged to financially support land reform in the Philippines but has not yet committed any specific amount to the program, a Philippine Finance Department spokesman said Wednesday.

The Philippines had earlier asked Japan to devote the entire 15th yen loan package from the Overseas Economic Cooperation Fund (OECF) to the Comprehensive Agrarian Reform Program (CARP).

Japanese support for the program was expressed during debt restructuring talks between Finance Secretary Vicente Jayme and Japanese officials in Tokyo last week.

OECF head Matsuhide Yamaguchi and officials of the Export-Import Bank of Japan initiated informal talks on the land reform program, according to Jayme.

The spokesman said Japanese officials "appreciated the importance of an agrarian reform for social stability and concurred with the urgency of implementing the program as soon as possible" but added that "no amount has been discussed yet."

Official negotiations to tap Japanese and other foreign financial sources for support of CARP will be held after the Philippine Congress passes the land reform law.

#### PRC Frees 10 Fishermen Detained for Smuggling HK061421 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan in Tagalog 1100 GMT 6 Apr 88

[Text] Chinese authorities have released 10 Filipino seamen who were detained on 6 December last year for smuggling. According to the Department of Foreign

Affairs, the 10 men arrived at the Ninoy Aquino International Airport this afternoon. According to the seamen they were well treated by the Chinese owing to the good relations between the Philippines and China. However, the Foreign Affairs Department reported that the ship's captain Andres Gonzaga will remain in detention owing to the gravity of his case. The "MV Dragon" was stopped and found to be carrying 2,500 cases of cigarettes imported from Hong Kong.

**Military Uncovers Communist Party-NPA Plans**  
*HK071119 Quezon City GMA 7 Radio-Television Arts Network in Tagalog 1030 GMT 7 Apr 88*

[Text] The military today revealed the alleged plans of the CPP [Communist Party of the Philippines]-NPA for the coming months, based on decoded information intercepted by the authorities. The rebels' plans called for special training to be conducted by the CPP Military Commission for the NPA on the use of surface to air missiles and mortars in Northern Luzon operations. The NPA is also said to have a 6-month program in Pangasinana to combat the low intensity conflict and contingency plans should martial law be declared. Another plan is a tactical offensive against military camps.

**Report on Mindanao Muslim 'Freedom Fighters'**  
*HK071037 Manila Radio Veritas in Tagalog 0700 GMT 7 Apr 88*

[Text] No less than 30,000 [as heard] freedom fighters of the Moro Islamic Liberation Front [MILF] are scattered in all strategic areas of Mindanao, Sulu, and Palawan to stop alleged attacks by government forces. The full report from May Leoncito of DXMD-Kidapawan, North Cotabato:

[Begin recording] The Moro Islamic Liberation Front reported today that its troops are deployed all over Mindanao as part of its defense plan. It also warned the government against launching attacks on its troops.

According to MILF information officer [name indistinct], some 30,000 full-time freedom fighters supported by 150,000 militiamen have been deployed in strategic areas in Mindanao, Palawan, and Sulu Archipelago since February.

At the same time, it was announced that the MILF Central Committee was monitoring movements of the military after it received intelligence reports that government troops have penetrated many Muslim communities. The spokesman reiterated that the deployment of MILF forces was not tantamount to a declaration of war, but a measure to protect the security of the people. He added that MILF forces have also been deployed in urban centers but did not reveal the exact location. He also stated that they were liquidating notorious elements based on recommendations of the people. He stressed that the MILF move has nothing to do with the Islamic Conference Organization's [ICO] rejection of the

MNLF's application for membership. He also said that the MILF's members desired membership with the ICO but would like to achieve genuine autonomy before anything else. [end recording]

**Ilocos Sur Mayor, Officials Kidnapped by NPA**  
*HK071101 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan in Tagalog 0800 GMT 7 Apr 88*

[Text] The authorities are looking in Ilocos Sur for a town mayor and two councillors who were abducted by members of the NPA last Monday after the former met with people of their municipality. Kidnapped were Quirino Mayor Manuel Pandayos and Councillors Patricio Tablangan and Lino Labugan.

Meanwhile, in San Agustin, Isabela, a 4-man Ranger team and 25 militiamen stopped a rebel attempt to attack the municipality. According to a Philippine Army report, despite serious injuries, Sergeant Lamuel Cardenas, detachment commander, fought against 100 rebels until the latter retreated.

**Economy Registers Real Growth in 1987**  
*HK061247 Manila BUSINESS STAR In English 6 Apr 88 P 11*

[Text] The Philippine gross national product (GNP) registered a real growth rate of 5.66 percent in 1987, final figures from the National Economic and Development Authority (NEDA) showed, indicating a hefty increase from the 1986 growth of 1.98 percent and an improvement of 0.5 percent from the advance estimates of NEDA of 5.1 percent for the year.

Personal spending jumped higher than expected, especially during the last quarter of the year. Instead of the original estimated 3.1 percent growth in personal consumption for 1987, revised NEDA figures showed that households spending rose by 5.50 percent, outshooting the original NEDA target of 1.9 percent.

The revised figure for government spending fell to 7.17 percent as against the original estimate of 8.10 percent for the year due to bottlenecks in the implementation of various programs among them the Community Employment Development Program.

Investments expanded by 19.73 percent, almost the same as the original estimate of 19.8 percent, although still below the NEDA target of 34 percent.

Exports of goods and non-factor services, on the other hand, declined by 1.11 percent during the period. While sales of non-traditional exports such as garments and semiconductors hit record highs, traditional exports declined owing to the poor performance of agriculture. The contraction of exports of nonfactor services, especially the drop in tourism receipts, dragged down the real export growth rate.

Meanwhile, imports grew by 25.22 percent exceeding the original target of 12.3 percent as demand for raw materials and industrial machinery strengthened in response to the expansion of business activity.

From the supply side, the industry sector emerged as the largest source of growth during the period, as it posted an aggregate increase of 8.02 percent in gross value added. This reversed the decline of 2.14 percent recorded in 1986. Leading the expansion was the construction industry, which recorded an increase of 17.21 percent compared to a decline of 20.57 percent in 1986. Manufacturing likewise registered an increase of 7.12 percent while the utilities sector posted a growth of 10.74 percent.

The agriculture sector slowed down to a 0.36 percent growth in real terms as major crops suffered declines in production due to the drought in several areas of the country and typhoons.

The services sector attained a 6.41 percent growth, trailing closely behind the industrial sector.

#### **Correction to CPP Statement on Arrests**

The following correction pertains to the item headlined "CPP Statement on Arrests Reported", published in the 4 April East Asia DAILY REPORT, page 46: Column one, sourceline: HK041254 Manila Manila Broadcasting Company DZRH in Tagalog 1015 GMT 4 Apr 88 (adding "DZRH")

#### **Thailand**

##### **Minister Orders Investigation Into Hijacking** *BK061500 Hong Kong AFP in English 1429 GMT 6 Apr 88*

[Text] Bangkok, April 6 (AFP)—Thai Communications Minister Banhan Sinlapa-acha said Wednesday he had ordered a thorough investigation into the hijacking of a Kuwait Airways plane after it left Bangkok for Iran.

Mr. Banhan said in an exclusive interview with AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE he had ordered "a speedy and top-to-bottom investigation" into the incident, after reports that the hijackers were armed with guns and explosives.

All 97 passengers on non-stop flight KU422 to Kuwait, now at northeastern Iran's Mashhad airport, boarded the Kuwait Airways Boeing 747 at Bangkok Don Muang International Airport Tuesday.

Mr. Banhan said he thought it impossible that the hijackers were able to pass undetected through the Thai airport's security network with weapons.

The system consists of three check-points at customs, immigration and an x-ray booth, where all luggage containing metal items is opened and thoroughly searched.

Also, the Kuwaitis have their own private security service, which works independently of the Thai authorities, he said.

"That's four security sections altogether. I don't think it's possible that the weapons could have gotten through without detection," Mr. Banhan said.

He said Thai security authorities suspected the weapons might have been placed or hidden on the plane prior to its arrival at Don Muang Monday.

The airline said the plane came from Kuwait.

#### **Ground Staff Questioned**

*BK070051 Bangkok BANGKOK POST  
in English 7 Apr 88 p 1*

[Text] Airport Authority of Thailand [AAT] officials yesterday interrogated Don Muang [Airport] ground workers to determine if they had assisted the hijackers of the Kuwait Airways jet in bringing arms aboard Flight KU 422.

AAT director Capt Charun Pithong said the agency's current security measures at the airport were very strict.

He said it would have been impossible for the hijackers to carry weapons through the passenger-checking system now in place.

However, he said: "It was possible that the hijackers may have been able to bring the weapons aboard the Kuwaiti airliner through other channels."

AAT officials were interrogating ground crew who handled cleaning, refuelling and security operations for the plane to try to discover the hole in their defences through which the weapons might have been smuggled through.

A Kuwait Airways official said the hijacked Boeing 747 had been parked on the tarmac for 15 hours after arriving in Bangkok from Kuwait on Monday.

He insisted, however, that security for the plane had been tight.

The airline had sent its own security guards to inspect maintenance work and passenger handling in Bangkok.

The company also paid AAT security guards to watch the plane while it was parked on the tarmac, the official said.

"From the measures that we have, there is very little chance for anybody to have access to the plane," he said.

Capt Charun said AAT had 32 security officers at any time inside the passenger terminal to ensure safety and prevent sabotage attempts.

Communications Minister Banhan Sinlapa-acha told reporters yesterday he did not believe that the hijack would hurt Don Muang Airport's image.

**Paper Comments on Airport Security**  
*BK070137 Bangkok BANGKOK POST*  
*in English 7 Apr 88 p 4*

[Editorial: "Hijack Prevention"]

[Text] Since 1981, Don Muang Airport has witnessed two major international hijack incidents. The most dramatic was the March 1981 incident when six Indonesians belonging to a Muslim activist group hijacked a Garuda DC-9 jet, landed at Don Muang and demanded that the Indonesian Government release 20 prisoners.

The saga ended when Indonesian troops stormed the plane, killing three and capturing two hijackers while a hostage and the pilots were killed and about 10 others wounded.

In June 1982, Sepala Ekanayake hijacked an Alitalia jumbo jet with 261 passengers on board and demanded ransom from the Italian Government and the release of his wife and son. In this case, Thai authorities managed to negotiate the release of all hostages.

Although Tuesday's hijacking of the Kuwait Airways jumbo jet did not take place at Don Muang, the airport is connected to the hijacking in the sense that the hijackers boarded the plane at Don Muang either as Bangkok passengers or as transit passengers from elsewhere.

Unlike other airports whose reputation for weak security is a blemish on their international reputation, this is not Don Muang's image. In 1985, an international survey by THE NEW YORK TIMES categorised Don Muang's security as "high". Nevertheless, the most important question is how the hijackers managed to slip their pistols and grenades on board the plane.

Although there is always the possibility that some loophole exists, it would be unfair at this early stage to lay the blame on the Airport Authority of Thailand (AAT)—the agency directly responsible for Don Muang's security—since their investigation is just beginning.

Even though security measures for departing passengers are already considered to be strict, a thorough investigation is needed. This includes the possibility of lapses concerning Bangkok or transit passengers, maintenance and cleaning crews and even the possibility that the pistols and grenades were planted on board the plane before it arrived at Don Muang Airport on Monday.

A thorough investigation might uncover a loophole somewhere along the line and, in turn, enable authorities either here in Bangkok or overseas to plug it. Even if a probe reveals that lapses exist on our territory, swift and serious action by our authorities will show international

travellers and other governments that we are not shirking from any responsibility and are prepared to take action to plug any loopholes that may exist to combat international terrorism and hijackings—an action which we all condemn.

**Laos Releases 1 Thai Trader, 2 Others Escape**  
*BK070206 Bangkok THE NATION*  
*in English 7 Apr 88 p 2*

[Text] Nong Khai—Laotian military volunteers yesterday released one of the 43 Thais arrested for crossing the Mekong River to trade in Vientiane.

Thai police said the Laotians accompanied Latda Phanian, 25, to a sand bar in the river where Thai villagers took her back to Thailand by boat.

Laos Tuesday arrested 43 Thai vendors who crossed the border from Sri Chiang Mai district in Nong Khai to trade with their Laotian counterparts at Suan Mon village in Vientiane.

Two Thais escaped and told Thai provincial authorities about the arrests.

The Laotian volunteers reportedly seized from the Thai vendors consumer goods worth about 150,000 baht.

Khamphun Boathong, 47, who escaped with his son, said about 10 volunteers stormed in while he and his friends were selling consumer goods to Laotians.

Laotian and Thai authorities Tuesday stopped border trade between the neighbours at a sand bar in the Mekong River bordering this northeastern province and Laos.

Laotian officials shouted through loudspeakers ordering Laotians to leave the market, which has been officially banned. Thai authorities also asked the Thai vendors at the market to come back to the Thai side.

Nong Khai Governor Santi Manikan met Laotian officials on Sunday and agreed to impose controls on the border vending.

Pol Lt Col Thanin Aranyakanonda, chief of Tha Bo police station, yesterday said many relatives of vendors who sneaked across the border and were arrested by Laotian troops refrained from informing authorities but instead sought help from their kinsmen in Laos.

The officer said he instructed police to investigate the arrests of the Thai vendors.

## Vietnam

### Foreign Ministry Statement on Spratlys Issued BK061538 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 6 Apr 88

[SRV Foreign Ministry "statement" on the current situation in the Truong Sa Archipelago, dated 6 April]

[Text] At a 5 April 1988 news conference in Beijing, a spokesman for the Chinese Foreign Ministry slanderously charged Vietnam with sending in more ships, intensifying air activities, and committing provocations in the Truong Sa [Spratly] Archipelago of Vietnam. The SRV Foreign Ministry resolutely rejects all these slanderous charges by China, considering this to be sheer fabrications aimed at deceiving world public opinion—which is supporting Vietnam's proposal to solve the dispute through peaceful negotiation—while preparing public opinion for the implementation of their expansion scheme in this region by force.

It is common knowledge that before January 1988, China had never been present in the sea area of Vietnam's Truong Sa Archipelago. It was not until China's dispatch of a large naval force to make an illegal encroachment and armed provocations and cause a bloody conflict that the situation there became grave. Not only that, but after provoking the conflict—while Vietnam remained firm in its peace proposals and exercised its utmost self-restraint, trying to refrain from doing anything that might worsen the situation—the Chinese side has actively obstructed Vietnamese freighters from carrying routine supplies to the archipelago; prevented Vietnam from rescuing its sailors and vessels; and protested the presence of the International Committee of the Red Cross at the site of the 14 March incident to witness rescue operations. Even worse, the Chinese side waited 3 weeks before announcing the capture of nine Vietnamese sailors, and they have not released any information about these sailors.

Regrettably, in his 5 April statement, the Chinese Foreign Ministry spokesman completely left out Vietnam's reasonable proposal for peaceful negotiations between the two countries to solve the bilateral dispute over the Truong Sa Archipelago as well as other border problems, including that of the Hoang Sa [Paracel] Archipelago, and for refraining from the use of force and avoiding clashes so as not to worsen the situation. That fact once again proves that the Chinese side does not want peaceful negotiations and that it only wants to use force to solve the dispute.

The SRV Government unswervingly holds that peaceful negotiation is the only correct way to solve disputes, in keeping with the fundamental interests of the peoples of Vietnam and China and with the trend of dialogue and the aspiration of public opinion, especially in Southeast Asia. The Vietnamese Government persists in its proposals put forth on 17, 23, and 26 March 1988 and once

again stresses that while waiting for the Chinese side to sit down to negotiations, both sides should refrain from using force and avoid all clashes in order not to worsen the situation.

The rescue of the Vietnamese sailors and ships distressed in the 14 March 1988 incident is an urgent humanitarian issue. This work has not been completed due to difficulties caused by China; the missing sailors have not yet been found and the sunken ships have yet to be refloated. The Chinese side should honor its commitment not to prevent Vietnam from carrying out rescue activities as stated in its reply to the Vietnamese side on 17 March 1988.

The SRV Government welcomes the presence of representatives of the International Committee of the Red Cross in the area of Sinh Ton Island, where the 14 March 1988 conflict took place, to help in the humanitarian rescue of the victims.

The Vietnamese people and government cherish the traditional friendship between the two peoples of Vietnam and China. At the same time, they are determined to defend their independence, sovereignty, and territorial integrity. If the Chinese side continues to commit provocations and encroach upon Vietnamese territory, it will have to bear responsibility for all consequences of its actions. Public opinion awaits China's positive response to Vietnam's goodwill. The answer rests entirely with the Chinese side.

### Detailed Listing of Reefs 'Occupied' by China BK061533 Hanoi VNA in English 1526 GMT 6 Apr 88

[Text] Hanoi VNA April 6—China has recently landed troops on the Gac Ma coral reef (of the Sinh Ton group of islands) and the Subi coral reef (of the Thi Tu group of islands) in the Truong Sa [Spratly] Archipelago of Vietnam.

Earlier, from January 20 to March 14, 1988, China had occupied the coral reefs of Chu Thap, Chau Vien, Ga Ven and Ken Nan which are situated between the Truong Sa and Sinh Ton groups of islands.

Up to April 6, 1988, China has illegally occupied the following coral reefs of Vietnam :

- Ga Ven at 10.13.00 degrees north latitude and 114.13.00 degrees east longitude.
- Ken Nan at 09.53.30 degrees north latitude and 114.27.20 degrees east longitude.
- Chu Thap at 09.41.00 degrees north latitude and 113.02.00 degrees east longitude.
- Chau Vien at 08.53.00 degrees north latitude and 112.50.00 degrees east longitude.

- Gac Ma at 09.42.30 degrees north latitude and 114.15.20 degrees east longitude.

- Subi at 10.55.00 degrees north latitude and 114.06.30 degrees east longitude.

**Statement by Vietnamese Committee on Spratlys**  
*BK061515 Hanoi VNA in English 1506 GMT*  
6 Apr 88

[Text] Hanoi VNA April 6—The Vietnam UNESCO Committee has issued a statement flatly rejecting Chinese Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian's groundless allegation in Paris on March 16 about the dispute between Vietnam and China over the Truong Sa (Spratly) Archipelago.

The statement reads:

"On March 16, 1988, the minister of foreign affairs of the People's Republic of China, Wu Xueqian, told the French press agency AFP that Vietnam started the dispute over the Truong Sa Archipelago by sending its warships to China's region where scientists have installed a research station to carry out work assigned by UNESCO.

"On this matter, the Vietnam UNESCO Committee declares that the Vietnamese side has been informed by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization that it has neither cooperated with China in research nor assigned to China any scientific research work at the Truong Sa Archipelago. The statement made by Chinese Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian is completely false. The Vietnam UNESCO Committee condemns that erroneous action of the Chinese authorities and reaffirms Vietnam's territorial sovereignty over the Truong Sa Archipelago. At the same time, the committee reiterates the position of the Government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam which is to solve the problem by negotiations and not by the use of force."

**MIA Remains Given to U.S. Representatives**  
*BK061546 Hanoi VNA in English 1532 GMT*  
6 Apr 88

[Text] Hanoi VNA April 6—Proceeding from the humanitarian policy and goodwill of the Government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, representatives of the Vietnamese office in charge of seeking the MIA's today handed over to representatives of the U.S. Joint Casualty Resolution Centre the remains of 30 MIA's and information about two other Americans missing in action in the Vietnam War.

This was the fourth such hand-over since the visit to Vietnam by General John Vessey, special envoy of the U.S. president in August 1987. So far, Vietnam has handed over the remains of 216 MIA's and information about 42 other MIA's whose remains have been determined to be no longer in existence.

The representatives of the U.S. Joint Casualty Resolution Centre highly appreciated the humanitarian policy and the goodwill of the Government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam.

**Romania's Ceausescu To Visit in 'Mid-April'**  
*BK061617 Hanoi VNA in English 1527 GMT*  
6 Apr 88

[Text] Hanoi VNA April 6—Nicolae Ceausescu, secretary general of the Romanian Communist Party and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and Mrs Elena Ceausescu, will pay an official friendship visit to the Socialist Republic of Vietnam in mid-April this year, says a communique issued here today by the Foreign Ministry.

The visit will be made at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam and the State Council of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam.

**Vo Chi Cong Conveys Greetings to Al-Qadhafi**  
*LD061133 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1046 GMT*  
6 Apr 88

[Text] Hanoi, 6 Apr (JANA)—Vietnamese President [as received] Vo Chi Cong has stressed the depth of relations between the Libyan Arab and the Vietnamese peoples. The Vietnamese president also asked the secretary of the Libyan Arab People's Bureau in Hanoi to convey his greetings to the brother leader of the revolution and to the Libyan Arab people.

**West Berlin Friendship Delegation Visits**  
*BK070754 Hanoi VNA in English 0705 GMT*  
7 Apr 88

[Text] Hanoi VNA April 7—A delegation of the West Berlin-Vietnam Friendship Association led by its president, Klaus Emrich, has paid a two-week visit to Vietnam.

While here, the delegation was received by Vice Chairman of the Council of Ministers Vo Nguyen Giap, the guests took this opportunity to voice full support for Vietnam's stance and good will on the Truong Sa [Spratly] issue as expounded in the March 25 statement and March 26 note of the Foreign Ministry.

**Minister's Article on WHO Anniversary**  
*BK070807 Hanoi VNA in English 0709 GMT*  
7 Apr 88

[Text] Hanoi VNA April 7—The national daily NHAN DAN today carries an article entitled "For the Life Today and Tomorrow" by minister of public health Dang Hoi Xuan marking the 40th anniversary of the World Health Organization (W.H.O.)-April 7.

He recalled the great efforts made by this world organization over the past 40 years in protecting people's health and helping develop public health care systems in developing countries.

On the health development in Vietnam, Dang Hoi Xuan wrote: "Since the restoration of independence and sovereignty in 1945, the Vietnamese party and state have given top priority to the protection of people's health. Not the health service alone but the administrations at various levels, all mass organizations, and all branches are obliged to care for the material and moral life as well as the health of the people. The right to be cared for of the sick and old people and pregnant women were put into the first constitution. In spite of numerous economic difficulties in the daily life now, the party and state have created favourable conditions for the health service to develop and expand its network even to hamlets, villages, and production establishments, including those in far-flung areas; medical workers have been posted even in mountain and border regions and islands. Over the past years, dangerous epidemics such as bubonic plague, and cholera have been minimized; infectious diseases in adults and children have reduced day after day; malnutrition in children have no longer been a frequent phenomenon. The training of health workers have been carried out in a planned and systematic way, which had helped ensure for the time being enough qualified workers for every locality, urban or rural". The minister spoke of the two key programmes being carried out by the public health service together with all branches and mass organizations, that is primary health care, the raising of the quality of health work.

"A member of WHO, Dang Hoi Xuan continued, "Vietnam has for many years now enjoyed the constantly developed cooperation from this organization. It is helping the Vietnamese health service carry out nearly 30 programmes such as health education, the enlarged vaccination programme, the training of medical workers, the family planning, the prevention of and combat against infectious diseases, etc.

With the cooperation and assistance from the Soviet Union and other socialist countries, various international and humanitarian organizations, and friendly countries the health care work in Vietnam will be stepped up to ensure "health for everyone by the year 2000" as put forward by WHO at its Alma-Ata conference in 1972".

**Editorial Views Citizens' Rights, Interests**  
*BK070518 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese*  
2300 GMT 5 Apr 88

[NHAN DAN 6 April editorial: "All Citizens Are Equal Before the Law"]

[Text] Our country's penal code that went into effect on 1 January 1986 has contributed to strengthening the socialist legal system, safeguarding national security and

social order, protecting the citizens' rights and lawful interests, and countering and preventing criminal activities. However, in the course of combating criminal offenses, many localities have undertaken actions that violate the citizens' rights and lawful interests. People have been unwarrantedly arrested, detained, and released in some localities. In many cases, people were arrested without careful investigation. At times, hasty arrests in lieu of investigation or unjustified arrests have been made prior to the approval of the People's Organ of Control. Cases of unauthorized detention and confinement of people beyond the prescribed periods have occurred quite often. The tasks of investigating and establishing records and evidence have lagged behind and lacked accuracy, making prosecution and trial untimely and unjust.

One of the causes of the aforesaid situation is that the conduct of criminal investigation, prosecution, and trial has not been determined uniformly in accordance with definite legal procedures. Firmly grasping the sixth party congress spirit of using the people as a base to renew legal thinking, the Draft Criminal Procedure Code raises the question of expanding the democratic rights of social and people's organizations that participate in criminal proceedings in various ways.

The system of trial by the People's Panel of Judges assumes the tasks of protecting society, and sponsoring and participating in guaranteeing the execution of sentences and court decisions. The aforesaid extension of democratic rights is aimed at bringing into play the strength of the masses that cooperate with legal agencies in crime fighting positively, promptly and legally, while at the same time, protecting the constitutional rights and benefits of citizens.

The general mission of the Criminal Procedure Code is to stipulate the procedures and processes for conducting criminal investigations, prosecution, and trial with a view to rapidly and adequately detecting all criminal acts, clarifying the details of cases, determining criminal responsibility of guilty persons, and correctly applying laws so that every criminal is severely and justly dealt with and the innocent will not be unjustly punished, while at the same time, ensuring the execution of verdicts and court decisions that have become legally effective.

All criminal procedures must be conducted in accordance with the principle of respecting the objective truth that all citizens are equal before the law. The code prescribes that all investigation agencies, the organ of control, and courts are duty bound to apply all legal measures to determine the truth in cases and their objective, overall, and complete requirements. At the same time, it also stipulates specifically the positions, authority, and duties of those involved in legal proceedings such as plaintiffs, defendants, witnesses, counselors, appraisal jurists, and interpreters.

To promote the course of legal proceedings and ensure the objective, complete, and truly democratic consideration of cases, the code clearly specifies the function, duty, authority, and operating system of investigation agencies, organs of control, and courts; the relations among these three sectors and between higher and lower echelons in legal proceedings so investigation, prosecution and trial follow a definite process, shape up a system of unified legal procedures, promote the initiative and responsibility of each sector and each cadre, and enhance the effectiveness of fighting, controlling, and preventing crimes.

The Eighth National Assembly's second session passed the Draft Criminal Procedure Code and decided to publish it fully through the various mass information media to solicit the views of the people and various social and mass organizations so that the code can reflect the will and aspiration of the entire people.

Since the process of criminal procedures involves the vital interests of all citizens, all echelons of party committee and the administration, all social and mass organizations, and responsible agencies should concern themselves with disseminating the draft code, providing guidance, and motivating the people to participate in debating and giving views on the draft code, and should avoid all formalistic work.

**Vo Chi Cong Sends Wreath to Scholar's Funeral**  
*BK070738 Hanoi VNA in English 0700 GMT*  
7 Apr 88

[Text] Hanoi VNA April 7—A funeral for the scholar Dao Duy Anh was jointly held here yesterday by the Vietnam Commission for Social Sciences, the Institute of History and the family of the deceased.

Prof. Dao Duy Anh died here on April 1 at the age of 84.

State Council President Vo Chi Cong sent a wreath to the funeral of the deceased scholar.

Among those who sent their wreaths or paid their last respects to the late scholar were Truong Chinh and Pham Van Dong, advisors to the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee; Vo Nguyen Giap, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers; and representatives of the Vietnam Fatherland Front Central Committee, the Commission for Science and Education, and the Commission for Culture and Arts of the Party Central Committee, the Commission for Social Sciences, the Writers and Artists Union, the Ministries of Education, Secondary Vocational and Higher Education, the National General University, the Hanoi Teachers' College....

Representatives of the Soviet and French Embassies in Hanoi paid their last respects to Prof. Dao Duy Anh.

#### Briefs

#### Seminar on Maize-Growing

Hanoi VNA April 5—A seminar on maize growing in Vietnam has been held at the Southern Vietnam Agricultural Technical Institute with assistance from the United Nations Development Program (UNDP) and the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO). The three-day seminar discussed measures to double the present maize acreage, mostly in the Red River and Mekong River deltas to 400,000 ha by 1995. [Text] *[BK050809 Hanoi VNA English 0703 GMT 5 Apr 88]*

**New Guinea**

**Australian Reporters Facing Deportation**  
*BK070844 Melbourne Overseas Service in English*  
*0800 GMT 7 Apr 88*

[Text] Australia's high commissioner to Papua New Guinea has cut short a trip and returned to Port Moresby to seek clarification from the Wingti government about threats to deport Australians associated with the local media in Papua New Guinea.

Papua New Guinea's employment minister, Mr Iangalia, said he has tangible evidence of a grand conspiracy between the mostly Australian-owned media in Papua New Guinea and the opposition to bring down the government.

He has threatened to cancel work permits of any foreigners found to be involved.

**Solomon Islands**

**Prime Minister Fires Resources Minister**  
*BK070840 Melbourne Overseas Service in English*  
*0800 GMT 7 Apr 88*

[Text] The prime minister of the Solomon Islands, Mr Ezekiel Alebua, has sacked his minister of natural resources, Mr Danny Philips. In a statement released in the capital, Honiara, the prime minister said Mr Philips had been sacked because of considerable pressure from his party and constituency.

However, Radio Australia's correspondent in Honiara says the sacking resulted from Mr Philips' absence during a vote of no confidence in the prime minister and his government last Thursday.

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9 April 1988

